

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5504

號六十二月五年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907

六拜禮

號六月七

英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 2 CENTS

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Death.

Leading Articles:—

The D. P. W.
The Franco-Japanese "Entente."
Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd.
Singapore Dairies.
H. E. Chow Fu.
Independence Day.
The Police and the Press.
Japan's Foreign Trade.

Telegram:—

Anti-Opium Crusade.
Viceroy Shum.
Exit Chow Fu.
Wu Assumes Charge.

Meetings:—

National Bank of China, Ltd.
Sanitary Board.
Hongkong Waite Polo Association.
The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.
The Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

Legal Intelligences:—

The Man On Insurance Case.
The Altered Assignment Case.
A. cal in Molasses.
The Deserving Doctor.
House Purchase in Hongkong.
After the Typhoon.
Police Accused of Ill-treatment.

Police:—

The Indian Murder Trial.
Carrying Deadly Weapon.
A Wayward Son.
A Deaf Defendant.

Correspondence:—

Bishop Hare Memorial.
Arrest of Mr. Chung Weng Kwong, of Canton.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

Alice in Wonderland.
Viceroy Chow Fu in Hongkong.
A Hongkong Deserter.
Hongkong Synchro Club.
Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
Mr. J. R. Michael.
Propose to Sale.
Water Polo.
The Mutiny on the *Ashikabara*.
Exciting Trip of the *S.S. Maori King*.
Theft Abroad *S.S. Minnesota*.
Kwang Viceroyalty.
Swatow Harbour Fatality.
Canton Day by Day.
The Foonchow Customs Service.
The Midle Mao.
South China Riot.
The Anti-Opium Crusade.
The Suppression of Opium Smoking.
The Prohibition of Opium.
The Return of Viceroy Tsai.
The Aftermath of Famine.
Shanghai Harbour Regulations.
China's Military History.
Intrigues and Counter-intrigues.
Another Shanghai Horror.
Peking Appointments.
The Franco-Japanese Agreement.
The Japanese Question in America.
Important Marine Insurance Case.
Yokohama Specie Bank.
The Japanese Financial Situation.
The San Francisco Question.
Chinese Eastern Railway.
The Formosan Aborigines.
Impudent Theft in Kobe.
Train Stopped by Worms.
Straits Trading Company.
Straits Queen's Scholarships.
To Enquire Hongkong.
Ware the Typhoon.
As Others See Us.

Commercial:—

Freight Market.
Weekly Share Report.
Exchange.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On June 21, 1907, at Tientsin, the wife of W. MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

On 25th June, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL. V. DAVIES, a daughter.

On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter, Veronica Margaret.

July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, ERNEST JAMES ETHERDEN, second son of J. H. Etherden, of Christchurch, N. Z., to GLADYS ESTELLE, eldest daughter of Calvin Etherden, of Portland, Oregon.

DEATH.

On May 31st, 1907, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, HELEN THOMSON, aged 31 years, the beloved wife of J. H. ARMOUR.

On June 21, 1907, at Tientsin, the wife of W. MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

On 25th June, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL. V. DAVIES, a daughter.

On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter, Veronica Margaret.

July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

On June 21, 1907, at Tientsin, the wife of W. MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

On 25th June, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL. V. DAVIES, a daughter.

On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter, Veronica Margaret.

July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

On June 21, 1907, at Tientsin, the wife of W. MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

On 25th June, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL. V. DAVIES, a daughter.

On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter, Veronica Margaret.

July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

On June 21, 1907, at Tientsin, the wife of W. MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

On 25th June, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL. V. DAVIES, a daughter.

On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter, Veronica Margaret.

July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

On June 21, 1907, at Tientsin, the wife of W. MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

On 25th June, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL. V. DAVIES, a daughter.

On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter, Veronica Margaret.

July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

On June 21, 1907, at Tientsin, the wife of W. MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

On 25th June, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL. V. DAVIES, a daughter.

On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter, Veronica Margaret.

July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

On June 21, 1907, at Tientsin, the wife of W. MORTON ANDREW, Chinese Customs Service, of a son.

On 25th June, at Shanghai, the wife of PHIL. V. DAVIES, a daughter.

On June 27, 1907, at Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter, Veronica Margaret.

July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

will remember how specially insistent His Excellency was with regard to the reform achieved by Mr. Chatham and in his address he said:—"As regards heads of departments it may seem invidious to specially mention some where all have done good work, but I should feel wanting in gratitude if I made no reference to Mr. Chatham, to whom and to the hard working engineers under his able direction, the Colony owes so much." Mr. Chatham is an Edinburgh man, educated at the University of "Auld Reekie." After graduating he went with a firm of civil engineers and afterwards became assistant to the engineer of the Bristol Docks. In 1890 he was appointed executive engineer in the Public Works Department of this Colony, and eleven years later was appointed to the important and responsible position which he now occupies. It is needless to dilate upon the many public movements with which Mr. Chatham has been connected. Probably at the present time the most important of those might be considered his scheme for the better housing of the Chinese population which he submitted some five or six years ago, but in this connection that subject might be considered *sub judice*. He has been prominent as a member of the Sanitary Board, unfatigably endeavouring to secure the amelioration of the people and unwaveringly faithful to the best traditions left by Sir Henry Blake, and those of his kin. He has ever strongly believed in the construction of roads, and many to-day thank him for access to places in the New Territory where formerly swamps and wilderness prevailed. Mr. Chatham thoroughly well deserves his honour, and we are by no means the only people who will honestly congratulate him upon a distinction which none will so worthily honour and wear.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

In another section we give the official text of the Franco-Japanese agreement. As showing in what light the compact is regarded in Japan, it may be well to ascertain the opinion of Japanese papers regarding the *entente*. In dealing with the question of the material advantages which France will derive from the Franco-Japanese Agreement, some of the vernacular contemporaries consider that France will gain substantially in the reduction of armaments in Indo-China. Since the Russo-Japanese war, the French nation has, the native Press allege, been much concerned as to the defences of the colony. As the result of the Franco-Japanese Agreement the French Government may be able to reduce its military and naval forces in the Far East, and thus lighten itself of a rather heavy burden. The French Asiatic squadron at present consists of the flagship *d'Entente*, and two cruisers; five river gunboats, two gunboats, five destroyers and four auxiliary cruisers. It is also pointed out that the French army in Indo-China consists of five brigades of infantry with a small force of various arms. The annual administrative expenditure of French Indo-China amounts to about ¥79,000,000, made up of ¥48,000,000 from local taxes in Cochinchina, Tonkin, Annam and Cambodia and other places, and ¥31,000,000 contribution from the French National Treasury. Of this sum, from ¥8,000,000 to ¥10,000,000 is spent upon defences, and now that the Franco-Japanese Agreement has been signed, France has no necessity of increasing her colonial burden, but on the contrary she may be able to reduce her military expenses by one-half.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

(1st July.) Prominence was given locally to a highly improbable report in one of the numerous Chinese papers in Shanghai that the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company is to pay over to the new Company constituted of British and Chinese capital Taels 4,000,000 and appoint Chang Yen-mao Chinese Director-General. In another form the substance of the above telegram has found its way over the wires to Japanese papers from Shanghai. The *Yei* contains the statement that after ignoring for a long time the decisions of the London Court in the suit which Chang Yen-mao went to London to prosecute, the London Board have lately altered their attitude and have decided to carry out the judgment. "It has been settled," says the journal, "that the China Board shall be formed, and that the Company shall pay the Chinese a large indemnity for all the trouble and expense they have been put to, after which Chang Yen-mao will have all his lost honours restored to him." It was to be expected that such a report would attract the notice of our contemporaries at Tientsin; for, in a recent issue, one paper observed that "whatever else the native papers may lack we have never found want of confidence one of their attributes. Whether the matter in hand be diplomatic or social, political or commercial, with the slenderest lead they will forge ahead in the full assurance they have hold of the right end of the story and their facts are unimpeachable. So far as native news is concerned they are invariably naturally fair and reliable; but in regard to foreign concerns and doings they are as notoriously off the track as London papers in touching native affairs often prove themselves." In this instance, we learn from the *Yei* and *Tientsin Times* that, "though it is true that negotiations of a very satisfactory nature are in progress, nothing whatever has yet been settled, and the amount named by the *Yei* as an indemnity provokes a smile from those concerned. There is every reason

to hope and that before long all pending questions in connection with the Company will be settled in such a way as to satisfy every reasonable demand, but at the present moment any declaration of what will, or has been arranged, is premature." This statement will be read with interest by the numerous shareholders in Hongkong.

SINGAPORE DAIRIES.

(2nd July.)

For some time past, the Singapore newspapers have been engaged in the laudable duty of directing the attention of the Government to the conditions surrounding the milk trade of that Colony, and the danger which exists of engendering and disseminating the germs of disease unless vigorous measures are enforced to provide that adequate sanitary arrangements are observed. Their severe comments on many cases of unsatisfactory precautions being taken to prevent the spread of disease have been now amply supported and corroborated by Professor Simpson, the expert who was engaged by the Government at much cost to investigate the sanitary conditions of the Colony and to suggest measures for their betterment. In an important *Bue Book* which has been compiled on the subject by Professor Simpson he states in substance that while there is practically no tuberculosis among cattle in Singapore, with very few exceptions the conditions under which milk is supplied to the public are extremely bad, and are a source of danger to adults and children who consume the milk unboiled. The distinguished writer, of course, comes into conflict with other authorities when he implicitly praises the virtues of boiled milk as a preventative of the propagation of germs, but that is beside the point in this case, which is specially concerned with the improvement of dairies generally. He states, according to one of our contemporaries in the South, that: "The milk trade in Singapore is conducted on two lines: (1) the dairyman supplies milk direct to customers; and (2) sells it by the quart to milk-sellers, who then carry it round to the houses and retail it either per bottle or per pint. In the first instance, the cans and bottles are kept and washed in the dairy; in the other instance, which represents the bulk of the milk trade, the bottles and cans are taken to the dairy by the milk sellers and kept cleaned, or rather should be kept clean by them at home. The bottles are carried in any dirty old cloth, or inside the milk cans and thus bathed in the milk." Certainly we have got beyond that rough and ready stage in Hongkong, where the larger dairies are the real purveyors of milk and where scrupulous attention is paid to every detail of the trade. It would seem no good purpose to dilate on the unfortunate conditions prevailing in certain of the quarters of the Singapore milk-sellers whose premises were visited by Professor Simpson. It is not a pleasant story he has to tell, and we are of the full belief that it would be impossible to discover similar objections to the dairies of Hongkong. In the case of the two important European dairies where everything is done to ensure cleanliness and every possible means adopted to meet the most stringent requirements of the law, there can be no reason for cavil. And there is little or no reason to fancy that the native suppliers are behind the European firms in this respect. But it may be of interest to note the conclusions and recommendations of the Professor, and it will be noted that he cites Hongkong as an example to follow, at least in connection with the contravention of sanitary conditions. Professor Simpson contends that the imposition of small fines, even continuously, is inadequate to bring about the necessary reforms, as the dairymen find it usually more remunerative to pay the fines than to put their premises in proper order. The Municipality should have power to abolish the buffalo and cow sheds erected on low-lying and unsuitable ground, and all notices requiring structural alterations, and the premises to be placed in such a state as to all of their being cleaned sufficiently and drained, should be sent to the owner of the building or land on which the cattle sheds, and so forth, are erected, at the owner's expense. The keeping of milch cows or buffaloes without a license should be prohibited, and anyone contravening the sanitary conditions endorsed on the license should be liable, as in Hongkong, to a heavy fine, and the forfeiture of all animals in respect to the keeping of which he had offended. The license should be an annual one, and it should not be granted unless the premises are to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Finally, he suggests that possibly the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question would be to allow a private company, which is willing to erect a model dairy, under official supervision, to undertake the work, with assurance that, if it continues the business satisfactorily, the Hospitals and other Government Institutions would take their milk from it. By such an arrangement, a standard dairy could gradually be brought up to a similar standard. Practically the Professor gives a general commendation to the methods adopted in Hongkong and enforced by the Government to observe the law. That solitary cases of infringement occur now and then does not affect the main point, and it would indeed be a curious place which had no cases at any time of such minor infractions, but the good name of the European milk-sellers and the watchfulness exercised by and over the native retail houses are sufficient to secure a result which is eminently satisfactory. At all events, Professor Simpson is evidently not inclined to think that Hongkong has deteriorated in this particular respect, which is good news for everybody concerned.

H. E. CHOW FU.

(3rd July.)

His Excellency Chow Fu, who has held the important and dignified office of Viceroy of the Liang Kwang Provinces for the short period of barely eight months, arrived at Hongkong yesterday *en route* to Shanghai, having demitted duty on the appointment of His Excellency Tsien Chun Hsuan to the post which he formerly occupied as Acting Viceroy. Within the space of a few months would it be impossible for any administrator of a great and populous district to accomplish much of which will prove of ultimate permanent value to the people or to stamp his personality on the Government. The most that he can hope to achieve is the forwarding of the beneficial projects of his predecessor and the initiation of some few schemes of reform which may lead to the amelioration of the conditions under which the people live. While there are certain features of His Excellency Chow Fu's viceroyalty which will not probably secure the approbation of his critics, it must be admitted that, after a fair and impartial review of his work, in the limited time at his disposal, His Excellency has succeeded in inaugurating a number of improvements and reforms which will prove of substantial and lasting gain, and should certainly obtain for him a niche which will be prominent in the Valhalla of the Provincial Government. Viewing his *regiment* as a whole, to begin with, the advantages to be obtained by the revival of the Wei Seng Farm, the Pak-kap-pai and San Hui lotteries—which have exercised the most baneful influences in South China—and the granting of gambling monopolies, which Viceroy Shum had suppressed, are not quite obvious to the disinterested onlooker. Then, again, his apparent lethargy in the matter of repairing the sea-wall of the Bund at Canton—one of His Excellency Shum's pet ideas—until the contemplated return of his predecessor was announced, is scarcely susceptible of favour. It is true that, since the appointment of the energetic Shum was reported Chow Fu has evinced an entirely laudable desire to remedy the defects caused by the ravages of the river in flood, by sending a host of labourers to repair the deficiencies, but that cannot excuse the earlier lack of interest in the work. On the other hand, His Excellency has witnessed the actual commencement of the waterworks scheme, which will eventually prove one of the most important public improvements effected in Canton, and the formation of the Canton Iron Bridge Company, with which a prominent Chinese comrade in Hongkong, Mr. Lau Chin Ting, is associated as chairman. His administration will, doubtless, be best remembered on account of the uprisings which only recently occurred in South-west and North-east Kwangtung, and it is to his credit that prompt and effective measures were adopted—probably on the advice of Admiral Li Chun—whereby the incipient insurrection proved abortive. Viceroy Chow Fu exhibited considerable ability in the industrial concerns which were favoured by the Government, such as the paper-mills, the talk of cement factory, the match factory and, of course, the principal industry of South China, the silk-weaving trades. He has given attention also to the prospective development of the mineral resources of the two Provinces, expert prospecting having been made for coal, iron, antimony, silver and gold. Acting at the instance of foreign representations against the continuance of piracy on the West River, His Excellency initiated a system of patrol by detaching the fleet of fourteen launches to look after various sections covering the inner waterways of South China. In Canton, Viceroy Chow Fu carried out several important public improvements, including the widening of the streets, the suppression of itinerant vendors, the abolition of signboards, the introduction of electric alarms for speedy notification to the police in cases of felonies and disasters, and other minor reforms which all tended to bring the city more into line with modern ideas. One feature which is entirely to his credit was his reception of consular officials, his accessibility to foreigners generally and his reasonableness in dealing with their requests. He received more official visits from the foreign officials accredited to his Government and maintained the official amenities better than any of his predecessors. With regard to the opium question, His Excellency has been indefatigable in his efforts to abate the evil of opium-smoking, and lately issued a representation on the subject to the river steamer companies requesting their co-operation by prohibiting the use of opium on the voyages to and from Canton, an order which will affect thousands of passengers. It was Chow Fu who concluded the Canton-Kowloon Agreement with the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation, Mr. J. P. O. Bland. Together, His Excellency has proved a paternal administrator, and if he has done nothing very wonderful as the result of his labours he has, at least, fallen into few errors of judgment, which in itself is a tribute to his sagacity.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

(4th July.)

To-day, the members of the growing American community in Hongkong are celebrating with the characteristic energy and *élan* of the inhabitants of the Great Republic the national holiday of Independence Day. Time was when the event would have brought bitter recollections to those Britons who hold a certain form of

patrolism, just as Trafalgar Day might have touched the sensibilities of our friends of the *entente cordiale*. But all that "is past and done with, long ago and far away," and the fact that Britons are as willing to join with their cousins in celebrating the occasion in the time-honoured fashion of Anglo-Saxons is evidence of how the past is forgotten and the present only considered. In Hongkong especially the relations between the two families whose national tongue is the English language were never more cordial than they are at present, thanks in great measure to the genial qualities of the Consul-General of the United States, Mr. Amos P. Wilder, and the *bonhomie* of the rest of the bustling band of Americans resident in this Colony. At the Consulate to-day all nationalities offered their felicitations, from His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government downwards, and enjoyed the hospitality of the Consul-General and his staff. It may sometimes happen that commercial men in Hongkong will look somewhat askance at the efforts of our neighbours in the Philippines, which have for their object the wresting from us of our trade with the Pacific, but the knowledge of that fact should only help to spur them on to greater energy in order that they and the Colony may retain what has been won at so much cost and labour. It is no secret that Manila hopes one of these fine days to become the distributing port for China, ousting both Hongkong and Shanghai from the pre-eminence which they at present enjoy, mainly through their respective positions as convenient centres for South and North China, but that day has yet to come, and there are features, in what might be termed the political life of the Colony, such as the opening by railway communications of areas which have hitherto remained undeveloped, that augur continued prosperity for the port, despite the commercial competition of our rivals in the South. Even though there may be this rivalry between the two friendly Colonies such a consideration is not allowed to interfere with the celebration of Independence Day. We can only trust that the connection which binds Hongkong to Manila, the business interests which join this port with the Pacific Slope and the mutual regard which prevails between the members of the two countries in the Colony may long continue to subsist, become increasingly expansive and more markedly fraternal.

THE POLICE AND THE PRESS.

Happy, indeed, are those pressmen in Hongkong who in the course of their duties are brought into connection with the police as compared with their brethren in Shanghai. Instead of there being a *bon camaraderie* between pressmen and police as there is here, the journalists of Shanghai and the police officials are, metaphorically speaking, at daggers drawn, the latter showing the chief exhibition of antagonism. The following from a Shanghai paper illustrates the position, and our *confères* in the North must sincerely wish that their lives were cast in the pleasant groove of Hongkong. An incident which occurred at the Mixed Court the other day in connection with a morning contemporary opens up the general question of the attitude of the Police authorities towards the Press of Shanghai. During the hearing of a case an inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police, acting under instructions from the Acting Captain Superintendent, handed to the Bench a copy of the newspaper in question, with the observation, also emanating from the aforesaid source of wisdom, that the article was absolutely false. The statement complained of was to the effect that the police expected to find an armoury of weapons in the prisoner's house when it was searched. This alleged false statement in the result, as the trial proceeded, proved to contain a very considerable portion of fact, although so loosely characterised as untrue, and the main fault to be found with it was that by anticipating the intentions of the Police, "it hampered them in their work," to use the words of the Assessor to whom the report was shown. That gentleman, while expressing that opinion, also remarked that he had no control over the paper in question, and nothing could be done. He must also, we imagine, have regarded the proceeding of complaining of a foreign newspaper in the manner adopted, as an exceedingly childish one, and quite worthy of the youthful official who instigated it. The *Shanghai Times* remarks that if that journal had been a Chinese publication the Mixed Court would undoubtedly be the proper place to lodge a protest concerning it, and the less enlightened Chinese law respecting the liberty of the Press might have been brought to bear. But that particular journal is a foreign production: responsible only to its own authorities, and even then not to the extent the head of the Police in Shanghai would appear to like. The paragraph in question was stated as being calculated to injure the work of the Police in bringing criminals to justice, and we (as the paper in question says) would be the last to advocate the publication of facts which are really likely to interfere with the already difficult work of the Police, as a general policy for the Press to pursue. In this case, however, we believe the journal was actuated by perfectly *bona-fide* motives: The house to be searched is situated in the French Concession and information was obtained that the French Police were about to institute a search on the night prior to the publication, or next day. At all events, there were no grounds, for assuming that the Shanghai Municipal Police would search a house in the French Concession without per-

mission, and the injury, if any injury has been done, is suffered by the French Police, unless it was the intention of the Municipal Police to dispense with the formality of obtaining French permission, to take in fact "French leave," and were thwarted by the premature publication of such intention. But apart from this incident the general relations of the Police with the Press have not of late been cordial, and the incident we have referred to is only one outcome of the Police attitude. Like the Police, the Press also has a duty to the public, and the importance of that duty is a side issue which needs no discussion here. We do not believe there is a desire among those who conduct any of the Shanghai newspapers to do anything which will render the duties of the Police more onerous than they already are, but there are legitimate items of news which the public has a distinct right to be placed in possession of, and the Police are the only medium through which they can come to light. Street accidents, fires, crimes, all come within their cognizance, and all are of public interest. In the majority of instances there would seem to be no reason why information should not be freely furnished when it is asked for, but far from that being the case, pressmen who desire, in the course of their duties, to learn any facts which may be known, are forced to resort to all kinds of subterfuges, and to risk insult. There are some fourteen courts in Shanghai before which the Police bring cases. It is impossible for the Press to attend each one, and even if they could, the language difficulty would render the time wasted. The Police must be largely relied on therefore, but quite as much difficulty is experienced in persuading those in charge at the Stations to give details of cases which have been before the courts and dealt with, as an inquirer might meet with in attempting to probe the secrets of the Foreign Office. He is told that an order has been issued that no information may be given to the Press. Indeed the excuses made for withholding from the public news which it should know are legion, and they are very seldom truthful. There are too many police officials whose hearts have their favourite pressmen, and to these individuals they unobscure themselves. This is noticeable more than anywhere else at Hongkong. Nor have we found any great reserve adhered to by those police officers who have axes to grind. If any kudos is to be gained, the official who wants an advertisement knows where and how he may get it for nothing, though a corresponding readiness to oblige cannot always be looked for by the Press. But it is a curious fact that however many orders are issued from headquarters forbidding communication with the Press, there are always certain newspapers which appear in a miraculous way to be exempt, and whose representatives succeed where others, be they never so polite, fail. So long as the Police continue this ostentatious and absurd reluctance in matters which the Press regard it as their duty to make public, so long will incidents like that drawn attention to at the Mixed Court occur, and it is to be hoped that the acting head of the force will recognise that while ensuring that public interests are not adversely affected, it is better for all concerned that reliable and ungarbled information should be placed at the disposal of the Press when it is civilly and properly inquired for, rather than to force newspapers to publish only partially truthful reports gathered by roundabout means.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

(5th July.)

From the Japanese Minister of Finance we have received a bulky volume entitled "The Seventh Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," which simply teems with information and must prove a perfect mine of knowledge for those who desire to obtain an accurate conception of the progress which has been made by that remarkable kingdom. Facts and figures jostle each other throughout the report to such an extent that they are apt to produce at first sight a motion of bewilderment, but a short survey of the work is sufficient to show how admirably the scheme of tabulation has been arranged. There are in all six sections devoted respectively to finance; agriculture, industry and commerce; foreign trade; banking and money market; communications; and Taiwan and Korafuto. While there is also, under the head of "Appendix," important articles dealing with the financial affairs of Korea, the finance and economy of Kwangtung Province, the financial system of Japan, and the currency system in that country. From these bald outlines it will be recognised that practically the entire commercial interests of the country are encompassed within the covers of this report, and that little or nothing which has taken definite shape and form in the way of commerce is left untouched. Manifestly, it would be impossible to deal with all the intricate and thought-inspiring statements and dissertations which have been brought together and tenderly expressed in the "Financial and Economic Annual" in the space of a single article, but the broad assertion may be made that the briefest study of the figures collected will afford a clearer understanding of every Japanese should have, as the Scotch say, "a guid conceit o' himself." To the foreign reader who plods carefully through the statistics it is safe to say that the Japanese weights and measures which necessarily crop up on almost every page will prove somewhat of a stumbling-block, even although there is an introductory table showing the British and French equivalents. But that aside, the contents of the annual are absolutely interesting

and furnish matter for reflection at all points. Perhaps the section which will most keenly appeal to the non-Japanese reader is that devoted to foreign trade. An elaborate series of statistics is followed by an epitome which traces the rise and advance of Japan's relations with other countries from 1867 till the present time. The story is told in the most prosaic language, fact piled on fact without a single meditative break, but the very absence of rhetorical fireworks, the absolute plainness of speech and devotion to excitement are in themselves calculated to enhance the value of this historical document and arrest the attention of the reader. Three hundred years ago there was no foreign trade beyond that carried on by the adventurous merchants who defied the dangers by sea and the restrictions imposed by the shogun. The overseas trade really dates from 1868 when commercial treaties were concluded with Great Britain, the United States of America, and three other Powers; and the rates of import and export duties were fixed by agreement with them, while at the same time a few important ports were opened to foreign commerce. Rapid development followed, and in 1866 the Conventional tariffs with Great Britain and the United States were revised. The writer remarks: "From 1869 to 1881 was the period during which, with the single exception of 1876, the imports exceeded the exports, while during the following twelve years from 1882 to 1893 there was, with the exception of 1890, an annual excess of exports over imports. In the course of these years absolute order was restored in the country, a constitutional government was established on a firm basis, and both the Government and people concentrated all their efforts upon productive industry; all which produced their due effect upon our foreign trade, and, moreover, the steady depreciation of silver in those years were indirectly of great advantage to the expansion of our export trade." The war in 1894 had no perceptible effect on the commercial prosperity of the country, whose merchants were seizing every opportunity to expand the ramifications of their foreign connections, and development has been the rule all along the line until, at the present time, the importance of Japan as a factor in the world's markets is both appreciated and feared. Turning to the sub-section of the article in question dealing with trade relations with other countries, we learn that according to the trade returns for 1906, the country which does the largest amount of trade with Japan is the United States whose exports and imports stood at about yen 196,000,000 (£20,081,967), followed by China with yen 175,000,000 (£17,990,338) and Great Britain with yen 124,000,000 (£12,704,918). The largest customer in 1906 was the United States whose imports from Japan amounted to yen 126,000,000 (£12,909,836), followed by China with yen 118,000,000 (£12,099,164), France with yen 40,000,000 (£4,099,391), Korea with yen 25,000,000 (£2,561,475), Great Britain with yen 23,000,000 (£2,356,557), and Italy with yen 12,000,000 (£1,229,508); these figures are eight and a half times the corresponding figures for 1896 in the case of China, seven and a half times in the case of Korea, four times each in the case of the United States and Italy, and a little more than twice in the cases of Great Britain and France. The largest exporter to Japan in 1906 was Great Britain from whom imports to the amount of yen 101,000,000 (£10,348,161) were taken, followed by the United States with yen 70,000,000 (£7,172,131), British India with yen 60,000,000 (£6,149,841), China with yen 57,000,000 (£5,840,163), Germany with yen 42,000,000 (£4,303,273), the Netherlands Indies with yen 24,000,000 (£2,459,016), and Belgium with yen 10,000,000 (£1,034,590). The entire report is from beginning to end one of advancement and success in fighting the commercial battle with foreign competitors. From the Japanese standpoint the record is not merely satisfactory but inspiring. As the result probably of the impetus given to trade after the war there was an evident inclination on the part of Japanese merchants and financiers to "plunge," which brought about the inevitable financial crisis in which twelve banks had to close their doors. But the super-optimism which prevailed in the early part of this year has been cooled and the mercantile thermometer steadied, so that the outlook at the present day is as hopeful as could be desired.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the above Association was held at the Victoria Recreation Club last Thursday at 5.30 p.m. Present: Messrs J. W. Baines (chairman), R. Henderson, J. Rodger, W. Goggin (V.R.C. sub-committee), R. C. Whitcomb (British Yacht Club), F. A. Bides (Royal Yacht Club), H. C. Syer, H. A. Lam (V.R.C.), W. J. Carroll (Hon. Secretary), Staff-Sgt. Western (R.E.), Lance-Corpl. Cox (Middlesex Regiment), Gunners Canter and Ward (87th Company, R.G.A.). The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting. The report and accounts for 1906 as read was proposed by Mr. Baines and seconded by Mr. Henderson. Carried unanimously. Proposed by Mr. Bides and seconded by Staff-Sgt. Western that entries for the Water Polo Shield Competition should close on Thursday, 11th inst. Proposed by Staff-Sgt. Western and seconded by Mr. Whitcomb that Mr. Henderson be appointed official referee for the coming season. It was also suggested by Staff-Sgt. Western and seconded by Mr. Bides that, in the event of the official referee being unable to attend any matches, it be left to Mr. Henderson's discretion to appoint a referee to take his place. Proposed by Staff-Sgt. Western and seconded by Mr. Rodger that Mr. Carroll be appointed hon. secretary and treasurer for the coming season. Carried unanimously. It was suggested by Mr. Bides that Mr. Goggin's proposition with regard to the amount charged to spectators for admission to see Water Polo matches be decided. It was arranged that the next meeting with regard to draws will be held at the V.R.C. on Friday, 12th inst.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

SHOPKEEPERS IMPRISONED.

PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th June, 11.25 a.m.

Two shopkeepers were arrested in the native city for disobeying the Anti-Opium Regulations. They have been tried and sentenced to imprisonment, and their property ordered to be confiscated to Government.

VICEROY SHUM.

LEAVE FURTHER EXTENDED.

PROCEEDING SOUTH UPON EXPIRY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 30th June, 8.15 p.m.

Viceroy Shum has been granted another extension of ten days' leave at Shanghai.

The Throne granted this further extension with orders, however, that his Excellency should proceed South upon the expiry of his extended leave.

EXIT CHOW FU.

VICEROY'S LOCUM TENENS.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER APPOINTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th June, 4.10 p.m.

His Excellency Viceroy Chow Fu has telegraphed to Peking requesting the appointment of an official, temporarily, to administer the Government pending the arrival of substantive Viceroy designate Shum.

In reply, his Excellency has received a telegraphic despatch from the Grand Council at Peking ordering the appointment of Provincial Treasurer Wu to take temporary charge of the Viceroyalty of the two Kwang.

WU ASSUMES CHARGE.

CHOW FU'S DEPARTURE FOR HONGKONG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th June, 4.25 p.m.

Chow Fu, in accordance with Imperial instructions, has handed over charge of office to Treasurer Wu.

His Excellency has just taken his departure from Canton by Admiral Li Chun's launch for Hongkong.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RECRUITS PARADE.

Parade.—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 8th July, for infantry drill. Col. Sergt. Stacey will attend.

Parade.—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th July, for lecture on mechanism of machine gun. Sergt. Windsor R.G.A. will attend.

N. C. O.'S PARADE.

Parade.—At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th July, for instructional drill. Sergt. White, R.G.A., will attend.

Note.—Members attending the infantry drills must bring their own rifles. No rifles will be issued for the armory for these parades.

LEAVE.

Gunner A. N. Clothier is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 3 months with effect from the 1st August, 1907.

Armourer Sergt. G. W. Avenell is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 4 weeks with effect from the 10th July, 1907.

JOINED.

Mr. R. A. Taylor joined the Corps on the 25th June, 1907, assigned Corps No. 969 and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. G. G. Franklin joined the Corps on the 1st July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 970 and posted to the Right Half No. 1 Company.

Mr. W. Thom (Jr.) joined the Corps on the 2nd July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 971 and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. H. C. Carmichael joined the Corps on the 2nd July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 972 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

Mr. R. K. Miller joined the Corps on the 2nd July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 973 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

Mr. R. Bridger joined the Corps on the 2nd July, 1907, assigned Corps No. 974 and posted to the Left Half No. 1 Company.

RESIGNED.

Bombardier A. E. Rogers is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 1st July, 1907.

Members are reminded that the shot for the Nicholson Cup will take place on Sunday next, the 7th inst., at King's Park Range, Kowloon. Spoon competition will be carried on as usual.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain, Staff Officer Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

KWANG VICEROYALTY.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. CHOW FU.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st July.

H.E. Viceroy Shum has been granted another ten days' leave by the Throne with orders to proceed to his new post without delay upon expiry. His resignation from the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty has been again refused.

Although the Imperial Government has refused his resignation, Viceroy Shum still persists in not coming to Canton, and has now received his resignation from the Shanghai Foreign Bureau to a private house in the city. He has sent all the military officers, about sixty in number, who had intended to accompany him to Canton for service, to the North to await other appointments.

As H.E. Viceroy Shum's departure from Shanghai is uncertain, H.E. Chow telegraphed to the central Government for the appointment of an official to take over charge, temporarily, of the Viceroyalty pending the arrival of Shum. On Saturday evening at nine o'clock a telegram was received from the Grand Council ordering the present Provincial Treasurer Wu Shang-Lin to assume the reins of government for the time being. On receipt of the above reply H.E. Chow at once made arrangements for the handing over charge, and at nine o'clock on Sunday morning he sent the seals of office, etc., by the Kwangchow Prefect to the Provincial Treasurer's yamen. Provincial Treasurer Wu yesterday, at noon, took over charge of office in the afternoon. H.E. Chow left his yamen and left Canton on board Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Li Chun's official launch for Hongkong. It is H.E.'s intention to board the C. M. S. N. Co's s.s. "Kwangchow" for the North.

As H.E. Wu, the Provincial Treasurer, has taken over the viceregal duties, Tantai Wu Hu of the Kwangchow circuit has been appointed to take over the duties of the Provincial Treasurer, and he took over charge also yesterday afternoon.

JUDGESHIP.

The Provincial Judge Chu Shou Yung of Kwangtung was appointed to exchange places with Provincial Judge Chang Hsiao-tai of Anhui, but for some time has been appointed for Chang's arrival. Chu petitioned H.E. Chow to appoint an official to temporarily relieve him, pending the arrival of Chang Hsiao-tai. Chow thereupon appointed Tantai Kung Sun Tsau to take over the temporary duties; Kung will take over charge of office to-morrow.

TREASURERSHIP.

The newly appointed Provincial Examiner of Kwangtung, Ye, yesterday morning took over charge of the Provincial Treasurership, vice Treasurer Wu appointed Viceroy pro tem.

EDUCATION.

A few days ago H.E. the Viceroy received a despatch from the Ministry of Education at Peking stating that, although preparatory schools have now been opened throughout the province, still there are many districts in which these schools are not yet opened, and requested H.E. to inquire and to report on the number of schools in each district. Upon receipt of this despatch the Viceroy instructed the Provincial Examiner to see that these preparatory schools are opened at whatever place where they do not exist and to see that all schools are duly registered at the Educational Bureau.

RICE SALES.

The amounts realized at the different rice disposal markets for the past two days were as follows:—25th ultimo Eastern shed, \$1,109; Western shed \$2,240; Honam shed, \$1,300 and Wongshe shed, \$1,505; 26th ultimo Eastern shed, \$2,060; Western shed \$2,107; Wongshe shed \$1,370 and Honam shed \$1,370.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

As the accounts, etc., of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have already been examined by the officials by order of H.E. Viceroy Chow, and everything has been found correct, the Company requested H.E. to issue a proclamation showing the accounts of the company so as to remove the disagreeable feelings animating different parties of shareholders. The other day, before his departure, H.E. Chow issued a proclamation to that effect. The amounts of subscriptions collected on the first instalment of 20% of the capital is \$5,554,545 taels and the expenditure from the first month of last year to the fourth month of the present year is \$1,727,275 taels, leaving now a balance of \$3,827,270 taels.

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

On the 20th ultimo a meeting was held in the Pong-Pin Hospital for the purpose of making arrangements to receive opium smoking patients, when the prohibition of opium smoking and the closing of opium dens came into effect by the end of the 6th month at the latest. There were present over two hundred persons at the meeting and Mr. Chan Wai-poi, the superintendent of the Hospital, was voted to be the chairman. Those present were also some local officials. The proposals of the Hospital for the admission of opium smoking patients and the distribution of anti-opium pills has been unanimously approved of.

A DEAF DEFENDANT.

SENT TO HOSPITAL WITH A NEW NAME.

5th inst.

An old woman, who is supposed to be deaf, was brought before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn, at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of hawking vegetables without a permit. Try how the interpreter would be could not get the old dame to speak. Inspector Warnock, who was on charge-room duty when the accused was arrested yesterday, explained that he also had tried to get the woman's name, but it was useless. She would neither speak or write. For a minute or two the business of the Court was paralyzed.

The interpreter broke the stillness. "What's your name?" he demanded. The woman looked at him and smiled. Somebody at the back of the Court murmured to a friend that the defendant was deaf. This was heard in the body of the Court and the usher was instructed to fetch that person in. When a motherly-looking individual appeared everyone looked for some amusement. "Mr. Hazledorn—Do you know the defendant?" "Yes," replied the woman. "She lives with me, and is deaf."

Mr. Hazledorn—How can she be a hawker when she is deaf?—She picks up the vegetables and brings them home!

What is her name? Do you know?—I do not.

This woman is living with you and you don't know her name?—No, I do not. We live together but we don't speak as she cannot hear what I say!

Mr. Hazledorn—I think the best thing to be done will be to take her to hospital for examination. I think she is charming.

Inspector Warnock—I don't know if she will be allowed to enter the goal hospital as she has no name.

Mr. Hazledorn—Then describe her as "Deaf-mute Unknown No. 1."

The case was then adjourned for a week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

BISHOP HOARE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR.—We shall be glad if you will allow us, through the columns of your newspaper, to inform the many friends of the late Bishop Hoare that it is proposed to erect a stained-glass window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Canton, as a memorial of his eight years' tenure of the See of Victoria, South China.

It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least 15,000, and to procure this amount has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund. Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer and will be glad to receive donations towards the proposed memorial.

We are, &c., J. M. ATKINSON, G. A. BUNBURY, Hon. Secretaries.

The following circular accompanies the above letter, and will, we feel sure, obtain a large response on the part of those who appreciated the character and work of the late prelate:—

Hongkong, June, 1907.

Nine months have now passed away since the disaster, viz. typhoon of September 18, 1906, during which it pleased God to call to himself our beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. Joseph Charles Hoare, D.D., one of the noblest and brightest personalities whom it has been our privilege to know.

For some time past it has been felt to be desirable that some Memorial of the late Bishop should be erected in the Colony of Hongkong and wonder has been expressed that so long a time should have been allowed to elapse before any steps were taken in the matter; we desire, however, to state that good reasons for the delay existed, one of the chief reasons being the fact that those nearest and dearest to the Bishop were above all things anxious that no sympathy with them should be allowed to interfere in any way with the outflow of charity to those of the Chinese Community who had suffered so severely in that same typhoon.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Colonial Church Council held in March Committee was appointed to consider the question of a Memorial, and at a more recent meeting of the Colonial Church Council, when the report of the Committee had been received, it was definitely resolved that a Memorial should be erected and that it should take the form, with the approval and sanction of the Cathedral Church Body, of a Memorial Window in the Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hongkong. We are glad to be able to say that the Council Body have cordially approved of the plan, and have indicated the large window of the South Transept as the most suitable window for the Memorial. It is estimated that the cost of this window will be at least 15,000 and to procure this amount it has been decided to initiate a fund to be called the Bishop Hoare Memorial Fund; Mr. J. C. Peter, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been appointed Hon. Treasurer; the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, and the Rev. F. T. Johnson have been appointed Hon. Secretaries, and the names of the Venerable Archdeacon Hanley as Chairman, and Mr. H. W. Slade, have been appointed an Executive Committee.

We venture to appeal to all those who knew and loved our late Bishop to join in erecting a Memorial which shall be worthy of the man and which shall perpetuate in this place the eight years' episcopate of one whose life, lived in the sight of all men, was ever a trumpet-call to others to put away all that was evil and to follow all that was pure and just and good.

The services of God were the one thing for which Bishop Hoare lived and to lead others to know and serve his own Master was the great object of his life. A true Christian gentleman, a devoted Pastor, a sincere friend, a wise counsellor, such a man deserves to be remembered, and we trust that as in years to come men look upon this Memorial, it may be truly said of him whom it commemorates "He heard dead yet speaketh."

We are, &c., Yours faithfully, YOUNG H. WINTER, Chairman of Executive Committee.

J. M. ATKINSON, G. A. BUNBURY, Hon. Secretaries.

N.B.—Donations may be sent to Mr. J. C. Peter, Hon. Treasurer, or to the Hon. Secretaries.

ARREST OF MR. CHUNG WENG KWONG OF CANTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR.—The following account, clipped from yesterday's "China Times," of this place, will be of interest to many of your readers:—

CHINESE PROFESSOR ARRESTED AT PAO-TING.

HIS INNOCENCE PROTESTED.

[From a Correspondent.]

On Monday night, in obedience to a telegraphic order from H.E. Viceroy Yuan, a distinguished Cantonese, named Chung, was arrested by the police in Pao-tung fu, where he was spending a few days on route from Peking to Hankow and the south.

It seems that Mr. Chung, who has for many years, together with many of his provincial friends in the ports, discarded the queue and adopted foreign costume, has been visiting the schools of Tientsin, Peking and Pao-tung in search of excellence in the educational system of the north which could be advantageously adopted in the south, and has excited the suspicion of the authorities in so doing. Dr. Winsor, President of the Ling Nam College, Canton, in which Mr. Chung has for eight years been the professor of the Chinese language, has been his associate in this tour of the leading schools of the province, and expresses his full confidence, based on the constant intercourse of these years, that Mr. Chung is innocent of complicity in revolutionary propaganda, and that official examination of his effects will substantiate this.

We learn that Mr. Chung, who is a masterful writer, was until 1900 associate editor of a daily paper in the city of Canton. Since that time he has been well known in Canton as a professor in the above mentioned college, and has not been the subject of accusation. While recognized as a progressive man of marked ability, Mr. Chung is said to deprecate any resort to revolutionary measures to accomplish that reform in China which, in his judgment, can only be attained through the mental and moral development of China's youth. He has been heard to declare that the modern educator in China has higher business than to be meddling in revolutionary agitation.

H.E. Viceroy Yuan has here an opportunity to increase the confidence, so generally felt in him as a statesman of the superior modern type by giving to this case such a deliberate, impartial and generous hearing as the accused would have in the courts of Britain.

As stated in the above clipping, Mr. Chung (whose full name is Chung Weng Kwong) and I were travelling together at the time of his arrest. We had spent some time visiting schools in Japan and had only a few days' purpose in view. We had spent a very profitable week in Tientsin and several days in Peking before going to Pao-tung. Our object was to investigate the various kinds of schools, inquiring into the subjects taught and the methods employed, with a view primarily to taking suggestions for the improvement of the work in our own Tientsin, the Canton Christian College. The abundant evidence here of a progressive spirit in the Government of this province together with the singleness and integrity of our purpose prevented us from entertaining even a suspicion of danger, and this arrest came with the suddenness and unexpectedness of an earthquake.

At the same time, as I think of it now, I can understand how from the point of view of the Chinese officials there were many things to make Mr. Chung the object of their suspicions. In the first place he had just arrived from Japan, where a Chinese student body of like accord is gathered in Tokyo alone, a veritable hot-bed of sedition and plotting, and the source of a large part of the revolutionary literature that has been flooding China. Official China is looking askance at all students returning from Japan. Guarantees are wanted that they have not become tainted with disloyalty during their residence abroad. Add to this that Mr. Chung does not wear a queue and dresses in European costume, and that he is a Chinese scholar with a decidedly marked personality, and that he is visiting the leading centres of the North and that he was going into all sorts of institutions and trying to learn about all sorts of things, and it is not at all wonderful that he should have attracted attention.

Unfortunately just now for a stranger to attract attention means almost necessarily that he excites suspicion. There are disturbances in the South, and rumours of attempted revolution that may break out anywhere and at any time. Only the other day there was a seizure of an inscription of 4,800 rifles at this port, of which no satisfactory account could be given. It has been reported that revolutionary leaders are coming over from Japan. The police are accordingly displaying remarkable activity and watchfulness.

Mr. Chung was brought from Pao-tung in a special car under a strong guard. He was kindly treated, but was evidently regarded as a very important individual. One of the first acts of the police was to secure his personal effects, and these were brought along with him under official seal to Tientsin. Four Pao-tung men, members of the Presbyterian Mission there with whom we were staying, were detained along with Mr. Chung. Two of these have since been released. The only fact that we were able to gather from the officials in Pao-tung was that the arrest was made under orders from Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai transmitted by telegraph, and that Mr. Chung was wanted in Tientsin. No charges were stated. Until to-day we were in complete ignorance as to everything but the fact that he had been arrested. But now we have found out where he is confined and that the examination is in the hands of a Mr. Tai, Interpreter to the Viceroy, a man with a fair medical education, and said to be a fair minded person. We have also learned that in the course of two examinations nothing damaging to the accused has been brought out. It is also reported that an examination of his record in South China has been ordered. This is all we know at present. We have prepared a brief statement of the course of our travels, the reason for our being in North China, and my knowledge of the character of the man whom they evidently suspect of treasonable designs, and this statement has been courteously transmitted to the Viceroy by Mr. Ragdale, the American Consul-General here.

I shall keep you informed as to the progress of the case.—Yours very truly, O. F. WISER.

Tientsin, North China, 21st June, 1907.

THE PROHIBITION OF OPIUM.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

The consumption of opium is a great calamity to the people of this Empire. Last year we issued an edict prohibiting the cultivation of the opium plant, and the consumption of opium by the Council of State to devise effective regulations on the subject for dissemination throughout the provinces and also commanded the various yamens concerned to see to it that the said regulations should be observed in every detail by one and all.

In the 3rd month of this year (April-May) we again issued an Imperial Decree reiterating our previous commands in the high provincial authorities to impress upon their respective subordinates the vital importance of obeying the letter and putting into force the regulations, concerning the cultivation of the poppy and the sale and consumption of the drug, which were drawn up at our command last year and which received our approval and sanction at the time.

In our anxiety for the welfare of our people and the desire to eradicate evils harmful to them it must be understood once for all, that this matter—the prohibition of opium must be put into force without fail, and it is our command that the Government of Shantung prefecture (Peking and dependencies) and the Viceroy and Governors and Tartar Generals throughout our Empire shall see to it that our wishes are strictly obeyed by themselves and their subordinates. Let each family, each household be exhorted to put away from themselves a obnoxious habit, and like a disease let it be plucked out by the roots. It shall be the duty of the Customs Service diligently to keep watch for the import of opium from abroad, while on the other hand it is most important to see to it that the Imperial regulations on the subject of the planting and cultivation of the poppy within the Empire shall be obeyed and the production reduced each year, so that the cultivation of the drug shall cease within the limit of time set for it by the said Imperial regulations. We further command the said Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals to keep a strict account of the conduct of their respective subordinates, those who honestly and diligently put into force our regulations and see to their strict observance by the people. Permission is hereby given for such energetic officers to be recommended to the Throne for special rewards. Those who are careless in the performance of their duties, who pay superficial obedience but actually violate the regulations in secret, such must be reported to us for punishment. Let care be taken to keep strict account of the amount of land under cultivation throughout the Empire and a list drawn up in detail for reference, which must be sent up to the Ministry concerned for report to the Throne, in order that all may know our anxiety for the welfare of our people and our desire to eradicate all existing abuses harmful to them.—M. C. D. News.

It is notified in the Gazette that the certificates of competency of masters and engineers of steamships not exceeding 50 tons, while underway in the waters of the Colony, are always to be on board of the vessel, ready to be produced for inspection by the Harbour Master or his deputy, or by any officer of police.

MR. J. R. MICHAEL.

SHANGHAI REPORT OF HONOURS CONFERRED.

In the list of Inland Honours which appears in the columns reserved for Reuters' Exclusive Service in the North China Daily News, of the 29th ult., appear the names of Mr. J. R. Michael of Hongkong, who, according to the telegram has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Reuters' translation of Mr. Michael's office to Hongkong, has no knowledge of his preference, and none of the other newspapers either here, in the Straits or in Shanghai which publish the list of decorations conferred on Far Eastern residents makes mention of Mr. Michael's name. Still the information in the "New Telegram" is clear and distinct. Between the names of Mr. Alexander Hume, the British Commercial Attaché in China, and the Hon. Mr. W. C. Chen, Director of Public Works, Hongkong, comes that of Mr. J. R. Michael, Hongkong, as a recipient of the C.M.G. If a mistake has been made, then it is an extraordinary one; if not, it is inexplicable how we in Hongkong have failed to receive the intelligence. Possibly Mr. Michael is in the position of those eminent men who have read their own obituaries. He has attained distinction at all events, even although it may only be for a time. It is true that "any events cast their shadows before" them. Mr. Michael may be congratulated in advance, but that does not account for the report in the "New Telegram," which apparently escaped the other newspapers in this part of the world.

EXCITING TRIP OF THE S.S. "MAORI KING."

CHINESE AND RUSSIANS AT WAR.

[By an Eye-witness.]

Our readers will doubtless remember the British steamer *Maori King*, Captain Duncan, that had such exciting times in the ports of Vladivostok, Odessa and Singapore and which culminated in

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixteenth ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders in the National Bank of China, Limited, was held at the bank premises at noon, on the 29th ult. There were present: Mr. J. Scott Harrison (chairman), Messrs. G. C. Moxon (managing director), Ellis Kadoorie, E. Howard, J. E. Joseph, L. S. Kadoorie, Chan Ki Pau, E. Haskell, Leung Pak Leung and P. Loureiro. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the managing director, the Chairman said: Gentlemen—The report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1906, having now been some time in your hands I will with your permission adopt the usual course and take them as read. I do not think the figures call for special comment, but I am sure they will be pleasing to see that profits exceed those of the preceding year. Your board still desire to carry out the policy set forth in the Bank's report for the year 1905 and pay no dividend until reserve funds show a substantial sum—as they feel that this is a wise and prudent course to pursue. I am glad to be in a position to inform you by a recent decision of the House of Lords, the appeal of the Founders against the finding of Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England has been dismissed with costs. The result of this is that the Bank is now absolutely the property of its ordinary shareholders and its accounts may be presented in the form now before you. Before formally moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions in my power.

No questions were asked. The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Ellis Kadoorie. On the motion of Mr. Joseph, seconded by Mr. Howard, Mr. J. Scott Harrison was re-elected a director at the head office and Mr. Horace Maccotta at the London committee.

The re-election of Messrs. Lowe and Bingham as auditors was carried on the motion of Mr. Moxon, seconded by Mr. Haskell. The Chairman thanked those present for their attendance, and the meeting ended.

WATER POLO.

V.R.C. vs. R.E.

Another friendly match was played on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo at the R. E. bat-camp, between a team representing the V. R. C. and the R. E. which ended in an easy win for the former by four goals to nil. The match was a very exciting one, while the easiest goal could not be scored. After play proceeded for some time a goal was scored by N. H. Alves. Many good tries were made by the Engineers against the club goal, but they could not get the ball in. After the whistle was blown, in the second half, many tries were made by the V. R. C. players, but they, too, failed for some time, until ultimately N. H. Alves scored another goal. Immediately the second goal was scored, Barros succeeded in scoring a third from the middle. Just before the whistle went Ribeiro scored the fourth goal, which ended 4 to nil. The Engineers have improved a great deal since the last match, but still they are weak in handling the ball.

The following were the teams: V. R. C.—Goal: O. R. Chayut; full backs, A. V. Barros, R. C. Whitchell; half back, P. M. Remedios; forwards, J. W. Balas, N. H. Alves, A. Ribeiro. R. E.—Goal, Staff Sgt. Walsh; full backs, C. Grandy, Sapper Carr; half back, Sapper Vaughan; forwards, Sapper Morrish, Sapper Goodyer, Staff Sgt. Western.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

THE CLOSING OF OPIUM SHOPS IN SHANGHAI.

Saturday, the 22nd ultimo, the date fixed by Viceroy Tuan Fang for the closing of opium shops and dives within and without the native city of Shanghai, outside the foreign Settlements, passed off without any untoward incident, thanks to the stringent measures taken by the Shanghai Taotai, ably assisted by his civil and military subordinates, who were further supported by the Volunteers, associations and guilds. There were at first rumours current that the rowdy element would seek to excite the populace to a riot on Saturday, and also to make a raid on the three foreign-owned opium hulks, now moored opposite the Chinese Bund. In preparation for this last Taotai Jui Cheng obtained from Admiral Saha a couple of torpedo boats and a gunboat to anchor near the hulks, while armed boats' crews have also patrolled the vicinity, commencing from Friday. The members of the Volunteer Association (merchants and schools) armed with rifles, assisted the gendarmes to patrol the native city and suburbs beginning from the same day while the troops of the garrison were kept within barracks to be ready to reinforce to civil arms and police. Around the Taotai's yamen was also a strong guard consisting of the Taotai's own body-guard and a detachment of eighty men sent by the General Commanding at Woosung. We understand that over 300 opium shops were closed by Friday midnight and the names of those proprietors who closed before that date were posted in front of the Shanghai Magistrate's yamen in the city and the Chinese Municipal offices in the suburbs, with the official commendation attached. All the stores, shops and educational institutions hung out Dragon flags on Saturday to mark the beginning of the era "which will transform China from a weak into a powerful nation."

At 5 p.m. on Saturday, reports the writer of "Native Notes" in the N. C. D. News, a large number of Chinese, some 1,500 or so, met at the Chang Su-ho garden to celebrate a auspicious event. The meeting was addressed by Mr. E. S. Little, Mr. L. H. Hsu, Treaty Commissioner, Taotai Sheng Tun-ho, and several prominent members of the Chinese General, who congratulated the authorities on their efforts in honestly trying to put a stop to the sale of opium within their jurisdiction. The harmful effects of most of the anti-opium pills, etc., now sold in the market owing to their being mixed with morphine were also depicted and it was stated that it had been decided to start a Red Cross Anti-opium Society, whose object will be to assist opium smokers to overcome their habit by means of innocuous methods. At the end of the address a troupe from the Taotai Theatre on Hsiao Road gave a short performance and after a few fireworks had been let off the gathering separated at a little past 7 p.m.

We understand that Pootung is also so strongly patrolled by gendarmes and troops that there has not been the slightest disturbance there, all the opium shops being closed on time. So far everything has passed off quietly and auspiciously. There appear to be no murmurs of discontent in the air as yet and even opium smokers themselves seem to be pleased that something has been done at last to coerce them into abandoning the injurious habit.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

[Continued.]

After a while the noise seemed gradually to die away, till all was dead silence. Alice had just come from the Trial, but Bill the Lizard had insisted on explaining all about the White Rabbit's hutch and she had got so sleepy that she crept out.

She had not walked out far when she heard a great shouting and the White Knight galloped down upon her and shouted out, "I tell you everything I know. There's little to relate."

In his hand he held a curious looking object and when he had recovered his breath, he said, "Alice, I see you are wondering what this is?" "Ah," he spoke he brandished what he held and fell into a flood of words.

"This," he said, when he had recovered, "is the most important section, a very important section."

Alice looked at it and found it was covered with the figures 175.

"And this," said the Knight as he produced a long and very complicated looking instrument, "this is the Bill."

"But I don't understand," protested Alice. "Of course, you don't," answered the Knight, "nobody does. Now," he continued, "I suppose I have had more experience of this sort of thing than anybody else, and I had only been speaking for a few days when the King shouted, 'Off with his head!'"

The Knight shook his head sadly. Bill the Lizard spoke first, so I had not nearly enough time and it was really very very important."

The Knight again fell heavily into a flood of words, and Alice had time to look at him more closely. The horse was hung around with axes and logs, they did not look very good, and very real logs, Alice thought, and she noticed they were all marked "Imputed."

At his back the Knight had a large box without top or bottom on which the word "Evidence" was written. Alice was much surprised at seeing this, and was just going to ask what it was for when the Knight, who had been muttering to himself, suddenly said:

"I shall speak till to-morrow."

"I beg your pardon," said Alice, "but could—"

"I shall speak," continued the Knight who could not bear being interrupted. "I shall speak on and off for days and days."

"Excuse me," said Alice, "but could you tell me what that is?" "That," said the Knight proudly, "that is my own invention. It is to catch evidence. Anything that goes into that box is evidence."

"What nonsense!" said Alice, "of course it isn't!"

"Yes," said the Knight with a smile. "I put anything I can get in and call it evidence and that is the same thing."

"Plenty of evidence, plenty of evidence," continued the Knight, and fell once more into a flood of words.

When he had regained his seat he turned to Alice and said:

"Is it very long?" Alice asked, for she had listened to a good many that day.

"It's long," said the Knight, "but it's very personal. Everybody that hears me, it either sends them to sleep, or else—"

"Or else what?" said Alice, for the Knight had made a sudden pause—"or else it doesn't, you know."

Alice listened for some time and then she interrupted saying, "But that's not a personal explanation."

"No, you don't understand," the Knight said, looking a little vexed. "That's what I call it. It is a personal explanation. Now, before I was a Knight on this chess board I was a pawn over there; but I was very nearly made a King. Then I could speak for as long as I liked. But here," he continued, looking cautiously round, "the King is jealous of me: the other day he caught my poor old horse Pouter eating the thistles and shamrocks which he had planted in his garden and he was very angry. That's why Bill the Lizard and I have been speaking ever since."

"What a funny name for a horse!" said Alice. "Why do you call him that? That is another of my inventions and he is something like a Report. It is not a very good horse," continued the Knight, "but I must ride something; if I can only ride it to the end of the board they may make me a King. At all events I am certain to be able to pick one of the beautiful flowers which grow there in such plenty."

"What are the flowers?" asked Alice. "They are called Cheap and Muddy Groggier, but it needs plenty of talking to get one."

Alice awoke with a start and found it was time to get up. She rubbed her eyes and thought over the curious dream she had had of the people who live on the other side of the glass.

THE FOCHOW CUSTOMS SERVICE.

As perhaps will be remembered by our readers H. E. Chen Pih, now President of the Yuchuanpu, vice T'sen Ch'un-huan, transferred to the Liang Kwang Vice-royalty, was previously to this Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Finance. In March last Chen Pih was ordered by Imperial Decree to make a tour of inspection of all the provincial mints with a view of putting them under the entire control of the Central Government in Peking. In consequence of this Chen Pih visited all the provinces of the Empire possessing mints with the exception of the one in Szechuan province, to which he sent a special deputy from Kiangsi when he received his promotion to the Yuchuanpu; this man only returned to Peking about a week or so ago. There are all sorts of stories current about this tour of investigation, which may be judged by the fact that several mint officials were denounced to the Throne for alleged defalcations and their property confiscated; others more fortunate, but seemingly just as reprehensible, managed to continue in their several posts much to the surprise of those who were supposed to be at fault with the situation. As the Fochow Customs, which has hitherto been under the control of the Tartar General of that city, had taken upon itself to strike tea-cash copper cents and silver subsidiary coins, Chen Pih, as Commissioner of Investigation, took upon himself to look into the workings of that Department of Revenue also. The result has been that he has denounced the Department and for reasons of his own succeeded in getting it transferred from the control of the Tartar General in Fochow city. Chen Pih, who is one of the most conservative reactionaries, is a native of Fochow and as a Tartar General is a Maschi, it has been but natural that all the lucrative posts connected with the Fochow Customs Service have been in the hands of Manchus also. The majority of Manchus consider themselves conquerors of China, and the probabilities are that when Chen Pih was in Fochow conducting his investigations he received a snub or two from the representatives of the conquering race. These men are most likely now repenting at leisure their conduct towards his Excellency, whilst his fellow citizens are rejoicing and dreaming of benefits to come.—N. C. D. News.

THE SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM SMOKING.

We take the following editorial from the N. C. D. News of 24th June:

The day fixed for the closing of the opium dens in the native city of Shanghai has passed, and the bagging of fireworks in Chang Su-ho's Gardens on Saturday afternoon announced the official celebration in honour of the enforcement of the prohibition. No untoward incident has occurred to mar the success of the preliminary step towards the total suppression of opium-smoking in Shanghai; and for this satisfactory feature the Chinese community has to thank solely the Shanghai Taotai. Some time elapsed before the Opium Regulations issued in an Imperial Edict last November were authoritatively promulgated in this Vicerealty; and consequently the period of grace provided for the enforcement of their terms, which expired in Chihli on May 17, holds good for the major portion of these provinces until August. Taotai Jui, however, decided that if the prohibition was to be put into effect, the sooner the better, and fixed June 22 as the day on which the opium dens in the native city were to close their doors. On May 17 he issued the first of a series of proclamations dealing with the approaching closure of the dens, and from that date until Saturday there is ample evidence to show that some anxiety existed in official minds regarding the attitude of public opinion towards the measure. It required no little persuasion and very specific threats to secure general acquiescence in the proposed closure; but liberal promises to the employees in the trade and a happy decision to throw the responsibility for the enforcement of the law on the gentry and public bodies brought about the desired result. Silver medals were to be given to the owners of dens who closed down before June 22; all taxes were remitted for two months; employees whose homes were in other parts of the country were to be repatriated free of expense; others were to be admitted to industrial schools where they would have opportunity of learning a different trade. Thus Shanghai city has fallen into line with Peking and Tientsin, and a fresh notch can be marked in the calendar of opium suppression in China.

In a telegram to *The Times* from its Peking correspondent, which we reproduce in another column, the general situation a month ago in regard to the opium campaign is briefly set forth. It is found that in only one province, Chihli, are the results of the Opium Edict "wholly satisfactory" in six other provinces they are regarded as satisfactory in a minor degree. To the latter category may now possibly be added this province of Kiangsu; but if we remember the relatively small headway made in the serious campaign against opium, even where dens have been actually closed, it is clear that China has still a very considerable amount of ground to cover before she has herself emptied in the native city of Shanghai, thanks to the energy of Viceroy Tuan Fang, and his vigorous subordinate Taotai Jui, is merely the closure of public resorts for the smoking of opium—a far less effective measure towards the elimination of opium than would be the closing of public-houses in England for the cause of teetotalism. No embargo has at present been put upon the sale of opium, although the original scheme, which has yet to be carried out in its entirety, provides for the licensing of retail opium shops and the measures being taken in this direction with equal rigour within Taotai Jui's jurisdiction; but their present enforcement, which does not lend itself to fireworks and official dispatches; and may, therefore, become a dead letter in other parts of the Empire, where less capable and less energetic officials hold sway. If we seem to emphasize the little that has been actually accomplished as yet, it is not from want of sympathy with the anti-opium movement, which must necessarily command the respect and admiration of every well-wisher of China; but rather from a desire to prevent any relaxation of efforts in this direction on the part of officials and others, who may be led to suppose that the success of their experiment on the *caput uris* of a few hundred opium den keepers implies the eradication—for all international purposes—of the opium evil.

These considerations, however, do not justify an attempt to evade the opium issue in this Settlement. In all the measures taken by Taotai Jui to ensure the success of the closure movement, the dominant idea, as may be gathered from one of his dispatches to Viceroy Tuan Fang, has been to ensure the closure within its jurisdiction. Although further official representation on the subject may not yet have reached the Consular Body, it is clear that they will arrive sooner or later. At the same time public opinion at Home will probably lead to appeals from the British Government, and a declaration of policy may be wrong from this community, which would come with far better grace if given gratuitously at once. There are many features in the situation which have to be carefully borne in mind before our policy is declared, and the Chinese authorities will be the first to appreciate a dispassionate consideration of them. In the first place, the quarterly provision for the collection of the tax for the fiscal year, and consequently the revenue to the amount of Tls. 70,000 per annum and to incur an additional expenditure of fully half that sum in extra police supervision for the prevention of illicit opium smoking. Shanghai is not content with a mercenary spirit and would willingly surrender Tls. 100,000 or more annually, if there were really a likelihood of its contribution to the regeneration of China being of practical avail and appreciated. We can imagine, however, the Chinese Government preferring to make a business arrangement of the matter than to be under an obligation to this Municipality. There are many ways in which a *quid pro quo* could be found, and possibly the simplest would be a permanent understanding with regard to the future extension of this Settlement. Again, whatever is done in connexion with the closing of opium dens in this Settlement must be done in the other, and it will be well for the British Government before taking action in the matter to satisfy itself that the French Republic is at one with it in its desire to oblige the Chinese authorities. There remains, however, a still more important consideration, which cannot be overlooked in any agreement on this subject. Shanghai's existence is entirely bound up with the Huangpu and at present it is vitally concerned with the conservancy of this river. This is provided for by Treaty, and it is stipulated that the funds for the conservancy scheme are to be procured from the opium revenue of Szechuan and Soochow. China's present policy is to extinguish the revenue derived from these sources, and obviously a revision of the Treaty is called for before the anti-opium movement goes any further.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

OFFICIAL TEXT.

As reported in our yesterday's issue the Franco-Japanese agreement has been duly approved. It was signed on the 10th June at Paris between Mr. Kurino, Japanese Ambassador to France, and M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the official text is as follows:

"The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the friendly relations between them and to remove therefrom all future cause for misunderstanding, have decided to conclude the following agreement:

"The Government of Japan and France being agreed to respect the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of China, and the principle of equal treatment in regard to commerce and to the rights of subjects or citizens in China of the various Powers, and especially being concerned for the guarantee of order and peace in the regions of China contiguous to the territories over which the two contracting parties hold sovereignty, protectorate, or the right of occupation, mutually engage to support one another with the object of assuring peace and security in the said regions of China, for the purpose of maintaining the respective positions and territorial rights of the two contracting parties in the continent of Asia.

"In witness whereof the undersigned Kurino Shinichiro, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Japanese Majesty to the President of the French Republic, and Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic and Senator, after having been legally commissioned by their respective Governments, have signed and fixed their seals.

"Done in Paris on this 10th day of June, 1907."

Signed [KURINO SHINICHIRO.]

S. PICHON.

The following declaration is annexed to the Agreement:

"The Government of Japan and the Government of France have postponed opening negotiations for the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce concerning the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, and have here-with agreed upon the following first of all:

"Japanese officials and subjects shall receive the treatment of the most-favoured nation in French Indo-China, concerning all matters relating to the protection of life and property, and the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China shall receive similar treatment in Japan. The Agreement just signed shall cease to be binding upon the termination of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on August 4th, 1896."

Signed [KURINO SHINICHIRO.]

S. PICHON.

A Tokyo dispatch quotes a statement issued by the Foreign Office by way of explanation of the circumstances which have led to the conclusion of the Agreement, to the following effect:—It was about November last that negotiations for the Agreement were entered upon in definite form. After the exchange of preliminary communications, the relations between the authorities of the two countries increased in sincerity from March last, and on the 30th ultimo the negotiations had progressed to the stage of signing the agreement. At first it was proposed to extend the force of the existing Treaty of Commerce between the two countries over French Indo-China. In France, any amendment of a Treaty of Commerce requires the approval of the National Assembly, as it affects the rights of the people. In consequence, such a course would take at least three or four months, and so this proposal was postponed and it was agreed that a declaration should be adopted regarding the protection of the lives and property of Japanese and French subjects in the dominion of each country to meet immediate requirements and with that object in view the agreement just published has been signed. The object aimed at by the Agreement is to guarantee the territorial integrity of China, and the security of the position of Japan and France in the Continent of Asia. It is nothing more than the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and is aimed at the maintenance of peace in the Orient. Prior to publication, the text of the Agreement was communicated to all the Great Powers, by each of whom it was heartily welcomed.

"As the result of the declaration annexed to the Agreement, the position of the Japanese in Indo-China has been secured. Hitherto Japanese visiting that country were subjected to various restrictions. For instance the Japanese incurred a poll tax or registry duty, from which imposition Europeans and Americans were excluded, and thus the Japanese were treated on the same level as the Chinese. The Japanese engaged in pearl fishing in Tonkin Bay were also interfered with in different ways. It is even known that Japanese officials who visited Saigon on a tour of commercial inspection were detained in the quarantine hospital under the pretence of medical inspection. Now all such evils will be removed, and the Japanese will receive the same civil treatment in French Indo-China as white men."

IMPORTANT MARINE INSURANCE CASE.

An important decision of the law courts on the responsibility of marine insurance companies is published by the *H.K.* The case refers to the civil suit originally instituted by Mr. Victor Heller, of Herby Bay, Yokohama, against Mr. A. J. Easton, the local representative of the China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., of Hongkong, when the plaintiff claimed payment of Y1,903.82 for damage suffered by goods insured through the leakage of an oil cargo during transportation on board the *Tauntonia*. The action was first heard in the Yokohama District Court some time in September last (says the *Japan Herald* translation), and judgment was given on November 19th for the plaintiff. The bone of contention was whether an insurance company was responsible for damage resulting from the improper loading of their cargo on board the same steamer of other ships. The defendant appealed against the decision, and the appeal was heard by the Tokyo Appeal Court, when the decision of the lower Court was upheld.

The principal reason given in the decision of the Tokyo Appeal Court was, reports the *H.K.*, based on the expert evidence given by Dr. Murase, a well-known authority on the law of marine insurance. The gist of the evidence is that no prudent mariner should load liquid cargo on top of dry goods in the same batch. The manner of loading the cargo in the present case was improper. But the defendant must be held responsible for the damage according to the provisions of marine law, so far as there did not exist a special agreement to the contrary; even if the damage might have been caused through the negligence of the owner of the vessel or the members of the crew, and not of the underwriter.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

HONGKONG COMPARED.

During a recent trip to various points on the coast of China, I noted especially the contrast between Hongkong, the much vaunted Paris of the East, Shanghai, the future manufacturing centre of China, Hankow, and our much despised and "knocked" City of Manila.

To the stranger visiting Hongkong and Shanghai, the building "sky-line" appeals to his view, as the vista from the bay or river unfolds itself from the steamer's deck.

Buildings of from four to six stories in height, of the most diversified styles of architecture, in many cases nondescript, line both the Hongkong Harbour front and the Shanghai Bund.

Shanghai architecture may be described as ranging from heavy modern English to the elaborate and handsome types of German and Grecian, as exemplified in the buildings of the German Club and the Russian bank. The residence types are of a hideous sameness, terraces of connected houses and flats, and of a vivid red or dull grey brick. The streets of the settlement known as the English concession are with one exception, the Nanjing road extension, narrow, and with the tall, hot and humid season, variable furnaces. Having a very cold winter, the designs of the houses are of a character that nowise appeals to the Manilaite, whose ideas of comfort are for broad verandahs and lots of airy rooms.

Neither in Hongkong, Shanghai nor Hankow are the buildings constructed in as satisfactory a manner as here.

Outwardly the effect is certainly better but the carpenter work, the actual building construction and general finish are not on lines that would be passed under our building regulations. Until a few months ago Shanghai municipal regulations had no provision for the construction of reinforced concrete buildings. While the recent exposure of "graft" in the Sanitary and Building Dept. at Hongkong exhibited a lamentable ignorance of the knowledge of construction.

Manila's buildings, public and private, lowly and modest though they be in comparison with China's three principal foreign settlements, are far ahead in architecture and construction.

TAXATION.

Now to touch upon the question of taxation, a theme that we are accustomed to hear commented upon hourly.

Taxation in Hongkong is conducted by the Colonial authorities, in forms that are not utilized here. Rentals for the ground, upon which buildings stand, license fees and revenues from opium farms and other extraneous sources, comprise the revenues. But the host of officials in many instances poorly paid swallow up large sums. The Hongkong tax-payer is not well served for his contributions. The fire service is poor, the apparatus inadequate, nothing of a modern type is utilized despite the efforts of the Captain Superintendent of Police to raise the efficiency. Hampered by a clique of officials, held bound by "red tape," and disposal of "official" channels, the City of Hongkong will not have a modern fire protection until a vast conflagration sweeps its limits.

And still the configuration of Hongkong is eminently adapted for fire protection. Upon the summit of its hills reservoirs of salt water could be built with adequate pumping engines on the sea-level to fill them, and with the pressure so engendered there would, with a defined system of hydrants, be no need for steam or other engine.

Sanitary arrangements and clean streets as we know them here, are unknown in Hongkong. (Of course, houses and vehicles, other than rickshaws are absent, thus the visitor from Manila is prone to note the dirt condition of the bye streets, and even the business and residential parts of the town, when comparison is made.)

Hongkong's police force composed as it is, of English, British Indians and Chinese, is an efficient service, regulating as it does a population of Chinese whose sole aim is to get around the ordinances, and who look upon Hongkong as a place of living free from the trammelled life of their experience on the mainland. In fact Hongkong's Chinese population is a very varied one, when the morality of ordinary life is considered, every malefactor or law breaker striving for refuge on the island.

Taxation taking it as a whole, in Hongkong may be said to be 2½ or slightly more on the property valuation and the public service is no wise so well conducted as in Manila.

The bad feature in Hongkong local government is that the actual taxpayer, who has no say as to how their contributions shall be expended. The island being a Crown Colony, the Legislative Council is appointed by the English Government and this is a mere machine composed of officials and one or two English heads of mercantile firms, who have the usual acute respect for officialdom, and an influential Chinese, who only represents his countrymen, and has recently made this Council ex-ere a system of "graft" that has long been prevalent in the Colony.

For many years past, Hongkong's governors have been gilded nonentities, until the arrival of its last executive, Sir Matthew Nathan. This officer with the acute sense of humor, so dominant in the Hebrew race, speedily saw the many defective spots in the Colonial administration and during his term of office effectually improved many of the glaring points of bad service. Prominent residents of all classes, especially the Chinese, deplore his departure.

Manila Times.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

GOVERNMENT TO BE ATTACKED IN THE DIET.

The relations between Progressists and the Daido Club, and their move-ents concerning the Japanese question in the United States, are attracting a great deal of public attention. We (*Japan Chronicle*) learn from a Tokio dispatch that the leader of the party in attacking the authorities in the manifesto recently adopted by the Daido Club Council, was to induce the Government to reconsider its attitude on the San Francisco question, and settle the affair in a satisfactory manner. The party, therefore, will for the present watch the course to be taken by the Government. If the future action of the Government is found to be as unsatisfactory as before, the party will not hesitate to make the matter the subject of question in the Diet.

On the other hand, a Progressist leader declares that now that the Daido Club has adopted a manifesto, in which the attitude of the Government on the Japanese question in the United States has been disapproved of, the fate of the question may be taken as already sealed. The problem which remains to be solved is whether to hold the Cabinet as a body or the Minister for Foreign Affairs alone responsible for the blunder made in dealing with the San Francisco question when the matter is taken up in the Diet. At the view of the two parties on the main points are agreed, concludes this gentleman, there may be no great difficulty in settling the views of the parties as to the manner of attacking the Government during the coming session of the Diet.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

JAPANESE CRITICISM.

The Tokyo *Asahi* reverts to the discussion of the Government protection of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The special protection of the bank by the Japanese Government began in 1889 and since then the degree of protection has gradually increased. The Specie Bank is the only Japanese exchange bank. In the business of an exchange bank of such a difficult nature as to require official assistance to such an extent as to borrow Y20,000,000 to Y30,000,000 of capital practically without interest, asks our contemporary. If it is really so difficult to conduct such business there may be a semblance of justification for a share of the Government protection which is granted in the name of the encouragement of foreign trade. If, on the contrary, it can be shown that the business of an exchange bank is not only not difficult, but would prove very profitable under proper management without any outside assistance the protection which is granted in the name of the encouragement of foreign trade. If, on the contrary, it can be shown that the business of an exchange bank is not only not difficult, but would prove very profitable under proper management without any outside assistance the protection which is granted in the name of the encouragement of foreign trade.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, are the two leading exchange banks doing business in the Far East and our Tokyo contemporary reviews the business with these institutions. The former, at the general meeting of shareholders held at Hongkong on February 26th, declared a dividend for 1906 at the rate of 13 per cent, besides setting aside \$750,000 for reserve and carrying forward \$1,725,000 to the new account. Is this not an extraordinarily good result?

The directors of the bank submitted a proposal to increase the capital from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to meet the requirements of the time, and the proposition met with the ready approval of the shareholders. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank enjoys no government protection, no privileges, yet the business is eminently satisfactory and prosperous. The Chartered Bank also paid a dividend of 13 per cent. for last year after making provision for reserve, etc., and the directors further recommended an increase of the capital from £800,000 to £12,000,000. These two are the leading exchange banks doing business in the Far East and are showing very good results as outlined above, without any government protection or privilege. Unless Japanese are not particularly incapable of doing banking business on the same lines as foreigners there can be no doubt that business of exchange banks should prove profitable without official assistance. The protection of the Specie Bank, mal'that the *Asahi*, is not only unnecessary, but distinctly pernicious as it prevents competition. So long as the Government extends its special treatment to the Specie Bank nobody will enter into competition with it, simply because it is useless to do so. Nobody could expect to successfully compete with an institution which employs capital for which practically no interest is paid; or in other words it would be similar to entering into competition with the Japanese Government. Even the foreign banks referred to above would be unable to compete with the Specie Bank in the matter of discounts of bills of exchange. The protection of the bank must mean so much injury to the interests of foreign traders or an obstacle to the growth of Japan's foreign trade.—*Japan Chronicle*.

STRAITS QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

STRONG REASONS FOR THEIR ABSOLUTE ABOLITION.

It may honestly be said that the Queen's Scholarships have not fulfilled the purpose for which they were founded.

This is the opinion of the *Pinang Gazette*, which admits frankly that it is glad that the reduction in the number of scholarships is to be permanent, and that the large sum of money, which will thus be saved, will be expended on other more useful educational objects. The scholarships, remarks the same journal, have not been, as it was hoped they would be, the means of creating a number of native intellectuals who would represent a link between Oriental and European thought; they have not helped to draw the different communities of the Colony together socially. The best that can be said of them is that they have given Singapore and Penang a sprinkling of Asiatic doctors and lawyers, who do not seem to attract native clients in anything like the same number as do their European colleagues. In some cases, the Queen's scholars have turned out absolute rates and the money spent on giving them a University education has been worse than wasted. Others have been distinguished after their return to Malaya for a strange dislike of Europeans, and have done much to foster what little anti-European feeling exists in the Colony. Nor is this altogether to be wondered at. A young native, a Queen's scholar, goes to England to Oxford or Cambridge; if he behaves himself nicely, as he probably will do, he will be taken absolutely on his merits and will enjoy the same social advantages as any other young man; a number of London clubs of good standing are open to him when he has left the University, and very likely he is introduced to and becomes on terms of amiable friendship with English ladies and their daughters. When he returns to the East he finds a different order of things.

Rightly or wrongly, European public opinion in Penang holds that there should not be too much social intercourse between the races; and it is well to be frank in such matters, even at the risk of appearing brutal. Many Asiatics of course, hold exactly the same opinion, and certainly do not have after a society, which they consider vastly inferior to their own. So it is that the European has one club, and the Asiatic another.

Such are the existing conditions into which the returned Queen's scholar is required to "fit himself" on his return to the East. He can hardly receive the intellectual and social stimulus he desires and has been accustomed to, from the members of his own race and creed; and between him and local European society there is a barrier fixed, a barrier that has been raised as much by the Asiatic as the European; neither being in present particularly anxious to see it removed. So the returned Queen's scholar feels himself dejected; if he be unhappy, it is only natural, and it is not to be wondered at if he resents what he considers the unfriendly and overbearing attitude of the European in the Colony and contrasts it very unfavourably with that of the English in England.

In the narrow intellectual and social life of his own countrymen, he will find a place, but he will be cramped and ill at ease, and the Queen's Scholarship, instead of conferring a benefit upon him, has made him feel that the future and made him dissatisfied with his own past. In the interests of the young Asiatics themselves it would be as well if the one remaining scholarship were also abolished. If the leaders of the native community are strongly convinced of the usefulness and desirability of the scholarships,

rough seven or eight
and knew just what
findings of the visitation
indings.

ered contempt
y, who has his head
ment and darning-do
monies is apt to
naries, but we have got

allows in the ballad
him, but you've
Casting Thru:

THE DESERTING DOCTOR.

PAYS \$1,000 DAMAGES.

In the Summary Court last Thursday, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the final hearing in the case of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company against Lancetot Wyndham, M.D., for the recovery of \$1,000 damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of a breach by the defendant of a contract to serve the company for two years, of which he only served two months, was reached.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Halliday, appeared for the plaintiff company, Mr. O. D. Thomson representing the defendant. Mr. Dixon said the evidence of the defendant was taken *de bene esse* on Saturday last, and he understood that his friend admitted \$1,000 damages.

Mr. Thomson: Oh, no. We admit damages to the extent of \$1,000 if any breach of the contract was committed—a very different thing. I wish to call Mr. Sutherland to speak as to whether any report was at any time made to the company against the defendant's sobriety.

His Honour: First I've heard of that point, as it has not been raised so far.

Mr. Thomson: No, my Lord, but an impression has got abroad in the Colony that the defendant was given to—well, to exceeding himself, and I want to kill that impression.

Mr. Sutherland was called and stated that damages had been sustained by reason of the defendant's breach of the agreement as in consequence of the defendant's refusing to go on the *Hop Sang* to Saigon and Singapore.

Mr. Thomson: I thought the defendant was to have a doctor on board, as they carried Chinese passengers, and they could not take a doctor, and thus the difference between the two voyages was \$300.00. They had been compelled to get out another doctor, and he was expected on Sunday next.

They usually paid their first class passages, which came to about \$60.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thomson: No report was ever made against the sobriety of the defendant.

Mr. Thomson then submitted that the defendant was perfectly justified in terminating the agreement. The terms of that agreement were that the doctor should serve two years, but it also contained the proviso that should the doctor at any time, by insobriety, ill health, wilful disobedience, etc., be incapacitated from carrying out his duties the agreement should terminate. Now that agreement was terminated by the doctor doing certain things as he was entitled to do.

His Honour: Yes, get drunk and disloyal, the orders of his employers.

Mr. Thomson: There has never been any suggestion of drunkenness against him, my Lord.

His Honour: Oh, quite so; but now, tell me what good was the taking of his *de bene esse* evidence?

Mr. Thomson: It showed that the defendant was morally justified.

His Honour: Morally! Immorally I should call it.

Mr. Thomson: They held out inducements to the defendant to come out; they promised to put him on the *Calcutta* run, but had not done so, and they told him there were always extra fees for embarking Chinese passengers.

His Honour: Quite so, but extra and special work, but do you suppose that the company is going to kill the Chinese passengers for the doctor to embark?

Mr. Thomson: Then again, nothing was said about his living on shore while the ship was laid up, and living on shore is more expensive than living on board where all is found. But the company disputed his account.

His Honour: He cannot claim for drinks.

Mr. Thomson: No, my Lord, but he was put to a lot of extra expenses for carrying his baggage about, and one box went astray, and though he came to Mr. Gieson about it he never received any reply.

His Honour: Well, that's as may be, but I don't see what the missing trunk has to do with his plea of justification. He could not expect to make a profit out of his own misdeeds.

Mr. Thomson: But he is not profiting by it.

His Honour: He is drawing his pay.

Mr. Thomson: But he has no agreement with the company, and is liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice, at Penang, Singapore, Saigon or elsewhere and have to find his own way home. He is therefore not profiting, as he loses his passage-money.

His Honour: So he sought; let him stay here. After a lot of trouble and delay we got hold of him for his *de bene esse* examination, but I cannot see what good it did.

Mr. Thomson: Besides, he was not paid as well as doctors in other companies.

His Honour: Oh, come, Mr. Thomson; we have here his own admission that he was quite satisfied with the agreement, and the terms were better than he could expect at home.

Mr. Thomson: Yes, he was satisfied with the agreement when at home, but when he came out here he found the conditions prevailing altogether different to what he had been led to expect. The agreement was drawn by the plaintiffs, and the defendant was practically forced to sign it. They cannot draw up an agreement and then afterwards say what they meant to express was something different—they must be bound by it.

His Honour: It's a very one-sided agreement.

Mr. Thomson: Yes, that may be, but they drew it up, and they entered into it with their eyes open, and were bound by its terms and conditions. I submit that the defendant has not committed any breach of agreement and would ask that the case be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Dixon said that the construction his friend sought to put upon the agreement was not a good one. The intention was that the defendant should serve two years, but his friend wanted to say that the defendant had only to get drunk to terminate the agreement.

Mr. Thomson: Oh, no; I protest against that. Nothing was ever alleged or suggested about drunkenness.

His Honour: No, no, drunkenness does not enter into the matter at all.

Mr. Dixon submitted that after all the evidence he must ask His Honour to find that a breach of the agreement had been committed, and damages sustained by reason of such breach by the plaintiff company.

As regards the lost trunk no report of its loss had been received in the office, and he asked for judgment for plaintiffs.

His Honour said in this case the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company sued a doctor for breach of an agreement to serve them for two years, but to say his two years he breaks that agreement, and causes the company to suffer actual loss and damage. He was satisfied that there was no justification, and there would be judgment for the plaintiffs for \$1,000 damages and costs.

On the afternoon of the 29th ult., on the Police recreation ground, a bowling match between the Civil Service and the Police was rolled off. The Police team comprised Sergeant Pitt, Grant, Sim and Inspector Cameron (skip). After an interesting game the Police ran out victorious by 25 points to the Civil Service 12. The return match will probably be played on the 13th inst.

HOUSE PURCHASE IN HUNGHOM.

A CURIOUS CLAIM.

A curiously-mixed-up case was heard before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, on the 4th inst., when Lin Wong, attorney-at-law, of No. 51, Matauchung, Hunghom, and Ip Fuk, of No. 49, Matauchung, fought for payment of \$50 each to the other. Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for Lin Wong, the plaintiff in the first, and defendant in the second action, Ip Fuk being present in person and unrepresented.

Mr. Holmes said that in the first action the claim was for \$50 alleged to be balance of price due from Ip Fuk to Lin Wong for the purchase of a house situated on Island Lot No. 36, and in the second action Ip Fuk claimed \$50 alleged to have been paid by him on behalf of Lin Wong. There was a piece of ground at Matauchung belonging to Lin Wong and this was sold by him to Ip Fuk for \$200, subject to two small mortgages for \$50 and \$50 respectively, the mortgages being one to Ip Fuk. On those advances being made by Ip Fuk, Lin Wong permitted him to live in the house, rent free, while at the same time he paid the interest on the loan. Ip Fuk paid the purchase money by instalments of \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$25. It was arranged that Ip Fuk should hand over \$50 of the purchase money to Lin Lek Li, the son of Lin Wong, who was to pay it to Ip Fuk in discharge of the debt. This arrangement was carried out and Lin Wong was now suing for payment of that amount.

Lin Wong was called and stated that the \$50 paid to Ip Fuk was part of the \$100 instalment. He was only actually paid \$50 by Ip Fuk.

Lin Lek Li, the son of the above, stated that the \$50 was handed to him on the 2nd November last, and in the presence of Ip Fuk, who handed it over, he paid it to Ip Fuk. There were no title deeds, but memoranda of the mortgages were given to Ip Fuk, and when the \$50 was paid Ip Fuk took possession of them.

His Honour re-called Lin Wong and asked him when Ip Wong paid him the \$100 instalment, and was told the 3rd December.

His Honour: And you said that Ip Fuk \$50 new two months previously, out of money received from Ip Fuk?

Lin Wong: Yes, but that was part of the purchase money.

His Honour: Of course, it was. Ip Fuk by mutual arrangement handed your \$50 to pay to Ip Fuk, to release the property, and then Ip paid you \$100, \$50 and \$25, so that he does not owe you anything. But what I don't understand is why, as Ip admits he purchased the property for \$200, and by agreement paid \$50 to Lin for Ip Fuk, why he now sues for that sum as money advanced on behalf of Lin Wong.

Mr. Holmes: I thought it best to do that as a set off, my Lord, because the \$50 in dispute is the same \$50 in both actions.

His Honour: Well, what sort of judgment do you want? Of course, you will not want costs—except out-of-pocket costs in the second action.

Mr. Holmes: Oh, no; I am not going to ask for costs in that action. I would ask for the return of the two memoranda of mortgage returned by Ip Fuk, as there were no title deeds to the property, which was so small that no Crown lease was issued, and these memoranda form the only existing title deeds.

His Honour: Oh, yes; they can be returned to Ip Fuk. There will be judgment for the defendant in the first suit with costs, and for the plaintiff in the second suit with out-of-pocket costs only.

PEKING APPOINTMENTS.

A Peking despatch of 20th June says:—H. E. Chao Eih-sun, Viceroy designate of Szechuan, arrived at Tientsin from Mukden this afternoon by train and will come up here for Imperial audience to-morrow.

H. E. Chao will proceed to Chongtu to take up his new duties, starting with the Peking-Hankow trunk line; thus the Viceroy may be expected at his destination to July next. Prince Su took over his new duties as President of the Minchéngpu (Ministry of the Interior) from Na Tung yesterday. As this Prince is considered the most enlightened and progressive of the Manchu nobles, as is Viceroy Tuan Fang among the high Manchu officials in China at the present time, it is believed that he will do something for his country and people so far as internal administration is concerned.

Manchu Lt.-General, Ying Chang (formerly Chinese Minister to Berlin) Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kiangpoh, North Kiangsu, has been instructed by the Throne to come up here to take his appointment as Junior Vice-President of the Luchungpu (Ministry of War) and Lt.-General Wang Shih-tseng, who has been acting for General Ying since last year, has been appointed his successor at Chinkiangpu, while Lt.-General Wang Ying-chieh has been appointed Acting Junior Vice-President of this Ministry until the arrival of General Ying from the south.

As General Ying was educated in the Government military college at Vienna in his youth and speaks German fluently, there is nothing surprising in the fact that he is a strong believer in modern German arms. It is surmised that he will try to introduce the German system of training into the Chinese Luchung instead of the Japanese methods. While in Kiangpoh, General Ying drilled all his troops after German methods and proved very successful. But it is reported in Chinese official circles here that Viceroy Tuan Fang has telegraphed to the Government requesting the temporary retention of General Ying in Kiangpoh in the existing territory.

As General Tieh Liang is completely ignorant of modern military affairs, he is naturally wishing General Ying to come up North to attend to his duties without further delay. The Senior Vice-President, Shou Hsun, also not acquainted with modern military methods. Prince Ching is nominally the Controller-General of the War Ministry. Thus the Luchungpu is to be controlled by four Manchu officials unless General Ying be retained for further services in Northern Kiangsu Province as desired by Viceroy Tuan.

The reduced official Chih Hung-chih will leave here for his native place in Chinkiang in the course of a few days. The cause for Chih's downfall, as is known, is that he was the real agitator of the recent Chinese official scandal in the Capital, in which Princes Ching and Tsei Chieh were implicated as receivers of bribes from the ex-Governor, Tuan Chih-kuei of Heilungkiang, North Manchuria, and that his intrigue has now been exposed by the Hadlin Reader, Hun Yü-tung. The other serious charge brought against Chih by Mr. Hun is that he has been in private communication with certain native newspapers in Peking about State affairs. The High Commissioners, Grand Secretary of State, Sun Chih-lai and the Manchu General, Tieh Liang, are making strict inquiries about this important point by Imperial instruction. Mr. Hun will probably receive a similar punishment to that meted out to the late. Senior Chao if the charges prove correct.

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.

MRS. AMY OILLAN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

After many adjournments the trial of Mrs. Amy Gillan who was arrested some weeks ago at her residence, No. 3, Duddell Street, by Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan, on a charge of carrying a revolver and several rounds of ammunition without a permit and disorderly behaviour, was started at the Police Court, last Wednesday.

Inspector Hanson, who conducted the case for the police, asked His Worship to take the revolver case first.

His Worship:—Do you admit the charge?

Defendant:—The revolver is not mine; it belongs to my husband.

His Worship:—Can you prove it is hers?

Inspector Hanson:—It was found in her possession.

Chan Kwai, a "boy" who was formerly in defendant's employ when she resided at the Carlton House, said that on the morning of 18th January last he went to her room in response to a call. When he entered the room accused sprang out of bed, grabbed a revolver, pointed it at the witness, and said "I give you, kill!"

Witness:—She said "I kill you, you kill!"

Defendant:—Why did I do that?

His Worship:—He says that you pointed a revolver at him because he was late.

A lady, residing at the Carlton House, said she received a letter on the 16th May, which she believed to be in the handwriting of the defendant. There was no signature attached to it.

The letter, a most vicious one, was handed to the accused, who denied authorship.

Another lady, also residing at the Carlton House, said she also received an anonymous letter on 16th June. She could not recognise the handwriting.

His Worship examined the two letters and came to the conclusion that both, judging from the envelopes and the letter "M," were written by the same person.

Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan said that on the 8th ultimo, at about 2 p.m., in consequence of a telephone message received at the Central Police Station, he visited the Carlton House and a lady handed him a letter. "A warrant he obtained later and went to No. 3, Duddell Street, top floor, where he found accused. Witness told the woman that he came to search for arms. Defendant denied that she had any arms.

Witness told her he knew she had, whereupon defendant went to a wardrobe and took out a revolver which was loaded in five chambers. After further wrangling she produced the ammunition. In his search witness found a slip of paper which, in quality, was the same as those letters received by the two previous witnesses. Her arrest followed.

Inspector Hanson said that he had more witnesses, who had received similar letters, to call. One of these, he said, was a well-known restaurant keeper. He received a letter alleged to have been written by the accused, warning him not to allow a certain lady in his premises.

His Worship refused to hear further witnesses.

The defendant was then called to the stand. She denied the story about threatening her "boy" denied writing the letters.

His Worship ordered the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated, and on the second charge bound the accused over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for one year.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The publication of the text of the Franco-Japanese Agreement has naturally created a stir in the Chinese world, but the effect produced, if the proceedings of the Chinese press are to be taken as an indication of it, is quite the reverse of that on Foreigners as expressed by the tone of the British press. Our newspaper can see nothing in the Agreement to congratulate China with and can not say with any show ofunction that the integrity of our country is more strongly assured by the consummation of the entente or that the peace of the Far East is rendered more secure.

Nearly all the papers realize the importance of the Agreement in its effect on China, though that such an Agreement could be effected at all came somewhat as a surprise to them.

The traditional and innate contempt of the white race for the yellow race would seem to be an insuperable obstacle to bring about any understanding, and yet the world is treated to the spectacle of firstly an Anglo-Japanese Alliance and now Franco-Japanese Agreement, an agreement which further receives the moral support of Great Britain and Russia. By the conclusion of the Agreement two nations, if we exclude the contracting parties, are directly or indirectly affected by it, namely, Germany and China. The former is made to feel her isolated condition, while the interests of the latter are placed in greater jeopardy than before.

What strikes the Chinese press as somewhat meaningless is the eternal reiteration on the part of certain Powers of their intention to respect the independence and integrity of China. As one of the papers declared, such a statement can only tickle the ears of our effie and blind Germany, but has not a sufficient ring of sincerity in it to deceive the people.

By the terms of the Agreement, the influence of France and Japan in the Chinese Empire is greatly strengthened. Whatever has been leased from the Chinese Government is now invested with almost the rights of occupation, and whatever has not been leased seems to be under the shadow of a sword.

After the China-Japanese War the Japanese sphere of influence was confined to the province of Fukien, and now we are informed that on account of Japan's interests in the Liaotung Peninsula both Chihli and Shantung have been included. The sphere of influence of France is also greatly extended by the terms of this Agreement. At first it was only her vague ambition that the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi should be her share in the despoiling of China, but in the past few years we have seen the gradual growth of her ambition, till now the provinces are to become in reality the reward of her many years of scheming. It is to be noted that the tactics of France and Japan in their undermining of China's integrity and independence has been almost identical. The former first detached Annam from China's suzerainty, then seized the region herself, and gradually encroached on the borders of Yunnan and the two Kwang provinces till now she stretches her arms even into the interior of those provinces; while Japan, Korea was her first object, then she directed her attention to Manchuria, and now Chihli and Shantung are to be enclosed within her grasp.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement was claimed to be concluded to preserve the peace of the Far East, but the devastated condition of Manchuria bears eloquent witness to the validity or otherwise of the claim. Let us hope and pray that the Franco-Japanese Agreement, which starts out with language of a similar strain of action, may not end as disastrously to our Empire.

SWATOW HARBOUR FAULT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

A sad accident occurred here on the evening of the 27th ult., as telegraphed to you, resulting in the death of Doctor Worley of the American Mission and 7 Chinese.

The cause of the accident was the overturning of a Chinese ferry boat while returning across the harbour to Kaichow. It appears that the boat was overloaded, with the result that on an extra puff of wind coming along, she filled and sank. The *Huiching* was leaving at the time, but on observing the accident she ceased up and promptly lowered one of her boats and picked up 3 Chinese, rampans also doing good service in that direction; but Dr. Worley and 7 Chinese were drowned, the doctor's body and 5 Chinese have been picked up to date.

The overcrowding of Chinese ferry boats crossing the harbour has been carried on for years and hardly a year passes but there is an accident, but the practices go on merely on and although the boatmen use the customs jelly, no one cares the slightest that they do. The business is absolutely a monopoly of a few Chinese in Kaichow and they absolutely refuse to run their boats unless they are loaded right down to the water's edge. Why the customs don't take the business in hand and make the boatman pay a licence fee heaven alone knows.

WHOLESALE DECAPITATION.

Things in Un-Fing are quiet, as far as rebellions are concerned; but the officials are perfectly busy lopping off heads and I believe they are nearly all Chinese converts. So I think there is some foundation after all for the rumour that a convert was leading the rebels.

A HONGKONG DESERTER.

ARRESTED AT SHANGHAI.

Charles David Dhaney, alias Thomas, watchman, M. Customs, was charged on the information of Mr. B. Twyman, H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, with being a deserter from the 27th Company of the R. A. M. C. at Hongkong.

Prisoner, in reply to his Worship as to whether he was a deserter, said he got two months' working furlough from that corps.

His Worship:—What does that mean?

Prisoner:—I applied for a furlough from June to June, the 1st July to get work and leave the service in Hongkong. I have now got work in the I. M. Customs.

His Worship:—Have you not communicated with the officer commanding your corps?

Prisoner:—No, I don't know whether they will keep me on.

When did you arrive at Shanghai?—The 7th or 8th of this month by the *Roon*.

Have you got any papers certifying that you are absent on leave?—No, not here, they are in my box of clothes at Hongkong.

Is it written leave?—Yes, it is written, and signed by Capt. Collingwood of the R.M.C. A.D. The Great Emperor Wu Ti of the Han.

You have not yet extended from Hongkong?—No, I should have informed the authorities.

Why didn't you?—Well it would not have been much use. If I told them I was leaving the Colony I should not have got permission. I knew I could get work if I came up here and the best thing was to get work and communicate with them afterwards.

You know what I am going to do with you, don't you?—Yes, send me back I suppose.

Yes, and I shall have to remain you in custody for not more than eight days, pending information from Hongkong. The question of bail would be considered on production of proper security.

Accused said that Mr. Pollock, of the Shaftesbury House, would go security for him.

His Worship remanded accused in custody for not more than eight days, pending information from Hongkong. The question of bail would be considered on production of proper security.

THE MIDDLE MAN.

The *Poochow Echo* gives expression to the following opinions in its editorial column:—

"One of the weakest points in the position of the foreigner in business in China, is his utter and unavoidable dependence on native intermediaries for the carrying on of his transactions with the people of the country.

This helplessness is not, of course, by any means confined to the business man. We all, whatever our vocations may be, have to look to our native hangers-on for assistance in carrying on our daily life. And we do so, while fully conscious that we have to pay, directly or indirectly, for that assistance a good deal more than the stipulated wage. Take, for instance, merely the running of a household. Foreigners have, we believe, made the experiment of purchasing their own meat, vegetables, groceries, and the like, with a view to saving the extra expenditure supposed to be involved by utilising a middleman in the shape of the boy or the cook. But it is, after all, extremely doubtful whether the hypothetical saving can really be effected; and it is, at the same time, almost certain that the vexation and worry of direct dealings with Chinese petty tradesmen, are cheaply redeemed at the cost of the cook's brokerage or the boys' "squeeze."

As a matter of common knowledge, native will not sell to a foreigner an article whatever at a low rate as he will to a middleman. It is quite useless to complain about the injustice of such favoritism; differential tariffs of the kind exist all over the Far East, and for that matter, all over Asia. Even foreigners are not all treated alike. The *tailan* is bled more freely than his clerk, the coolie than his assistant. The motto *noblesse oblige* is current in Cathay. Probably all classes of lay Europeans pay more for the necessities of life than any missionary. And all of us, from chiefs of princely houses downwards, find sooner or later, for our own comfort and advantage, whether in household matters or in more important affairs, we are absolutely compelled to rely on native go-betweens for the transaction of business. No familiarity with the language, no intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people, makes the slightest difference. The Chinese are accustomed to the use of middlemen; it is part of their social system; and middlemen they will have. Luckily we have here to do with a people whose honesty in business transactions may be called proverbial. Better, tested it thoroughly during the Opium wars, seventy years ago, and on many an occasion since, "squeeze" there is; it is another social peculiarity of the Chinese. It is so much a necessity that it may be said to be taken as a matter of course, and is in a manner legitimated. No money, it is well understood, can pass through the hands of compradors or shroffs, of boy-cook or coolie, without a percentage sticking-on the way. But the percentage is practically uniform and has come to be classed tacitly as a recognised brokerage, and the amount can scarcely even be said to be other than reasonable.

CHINA'S MILITARY HISTORY.

The rise of a Chinese Army on modern lines, its equipment with arms of the newest type, and its phenomenal rapid growth are facts which daily thrust themselves on the notice of the foreigner, but are not noted at their true value because of the generally accepted maxim that the Chinese are not fighters but a peace-loving nation who, whatever may seem, will never become soldiers in real earnest.

A glance into the military history of China will show that deep down in the Chinese mind there is the fighting spirit, and that the causes of anti-militarism, which are not far to seek, being removed there is a capacity for fighting in a Chinese Army which it is well to respect and for which it is well to prepare.

In the time of feudalism, 770-221 B.C., the feudal lords and princes kept their own retainers, and were frequently fighting amongst themselves. Philosophy, literature, and the arts flourished, but every man had, during some part of the year, to practice the art of fighting and a long sword was the mark of a gentleman. Even Confucius ever wore his sword on his travels, though it is doubtful if he ever made any use of it. Internecine war became so constant, so absorbing, and so highly skilled that the feudal chiefs were compelled to seek experts to lead their armies to victory. The spirit of the times is shown in the following incident, taken from native historical sources:—

"One of the chiefs, wishing to attack his neighbour, offered the leadership of his forces to any adventurer who could prove his fitness for the task. One man appeared asserting that he could even lead the ladies-in-waiting. The chief bade him try. He asked two of the ladies, well-known favourites, to be his lieutenants. On hearing the words *quick march*, the ladies burst out laughing, and failed to obey orders. Their laughter however was turned to tears when the aspirant for leadership sternly ordered his men to arrest the lieutenants for setting a bad example, and in spite of the protest of the chief they were punished on the spot. The chief, though shocked by this proceeding, nevertheless trusted his men to this commander and under him his forces defeated those of his neighbour."

In 221 B.C. Feudalism was abolished, and the Emperor Shih Huang sent his general Mou Tien to the northern frontier with an army, estimated at three hundred thousand men. This was the first time in Chinese history that there existed a standing army, and some semblance of a national army has been kept ever since, in spite of the subsequent growth of the anti-military spirit. The soldiers were enlisted from the common people. In 214 B.C. the Great Wall was built and the Hsiung-nu being driven out of the country the Emperor Shih Huang for a moment reigned supreme. Civil war however soon followed and the first post-feudal dynasty came to an end in 207 B.C.

There are two glorious periods which a Chinese can never forget. The first is the beginning of the Han dynasty 206 B.C.—220 A.D.; and the other is the Tang period 618-907 A.D. The Great Emperor Wu Ti of the Han. The House of Han began his military career in the year 128 B.C., and before that he had already gained a decisive victory over the Hsiung-nu, probably the Turks of later annals. In order to turn their flank he conquered the northern part of Korea and formed alliances with the peoples living in what are now known as Ili and the New Dominion. Soon after followed the annexation of Kokand, the Pamirs, and Khotan. The same conqueror also subdued the whole of the modern Chinese Empire lying south of the River Yangtze. Throughout the Han dynasty China maintained her widespread supremacy with much vigour, as the "History of Han" abundantly proves.

The Tang dynasty was much less warlike than the Han, but under that dynasty China re-conquered Korea, drove out the Tartars in the north, and united under the direct rules of the central government the States which then existed in the south. Her influence was recognised by Persia, India, Indo-China, and Japan, especially by Persia.

This very brief résumé is enough to show that there is in the Chinese military spirit and military prowess which only need cultivation instead of repression to make of China a mighty military nation. The close of China's military career came in 921. Civil war and foreign invasion followed; famine, fire, and sword brought misery upon disaster, and the learned, for a time at least, to hate war to love peace, and to despise a soldier. By the close of the tenth century there was not a gentleman left in China's semblance of an army. "No good man would be a soldier; no good iron would be a nail."

The reasons for this attitude are not far to seek. In the first place it was due to Confucianism. Confucius, seeing the horrors of war as waged in his own time by ruling princes against each other, preached again and again that "A wise king should always win his enemy over by his goodness rather than by his force," and that "Peace should be the sole aim of well-governed nations." It must be remembered that though Confucius has been always admired and respected since the century preceding Christ he was by no means a sacred person, nor were his books sacred books until the beginning of the Sun Dynasty in the latter half of the tenth century. Although his writings more or less influenced even the most ambitious emperors to discontinue their military careers, adverse criticism of his doctrines was expressed as late as the eighth century. The national anti-military sentiment advanced hand in hand with Confucianism until towards the end of the eleventh century, when a band of faithful Confucianists set up under hand in the government and Confucianism became the national standard of morality.

Ever since that period it has been possible to write "Ichabod" over the gates of the military yamens, and to accentuate the departure the first Ming (1368) established the highly artificial system of literature which has since dominated state examinations, and confined the attention of candidates to the Five Classics and the Four Books. It is to be noted that for a long time Confucianism was the cult of the upper classes, but the adventurous spirit still existed in the lower orders.

A second factor in the growth of the anti-military spirit was the long peace which followed the early Tang period. The conquests of that period had left few enemies powerful enough to cause fear; long prosperity had induced idleness and slothful content. When the warlike tribes of the north grew strong enough to renew their attacks the nation woke with a start, to find itself caught in a trap. Thrice this happened. While the upper classes were talking of peace and righteousness, the lower classes were secretly displaying the desire and capacity for active service, but they were invariably suppressed by the government. There was indeed little, if any, stimulus to aggressive war. The neighbours to north and west were very poor, having neither wine, women nor booty to invite invasion.

A third powerful factor in the creation and fostering of the pacific spirit was the spread of Buddhism. This influence was, if possible, more powerful than that of Confucianism; for it spread to the lower orders. The bulk of the peasantry became Buddhist. The government, where there was any dynasty, and their influence has been almost omnipotent.

Buddhism is dead set against bloodshed, of whatever animal; this of course meant the extinction of war.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The programme of the third meeting which will be held at the Happy Valley this afternoon (weather permitting) is as follows:—

Patrons—His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Commodore R. H. B. Stokes, R.N.

Committee—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex officio), H. E. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Major Parker, C. H. Ross, Esq., H. P. White, Esq., C. K. Hall, Esq., Major-General R. G. Broadwood, Esq., and Captain Thompson.

Judges—C. H. Ross, Esq., and Major Parker.

Handicappers—F. P. White, Esq., and Major Parker.

Chief of the Scales—D. MacDonald, Esq.

Starter—Major Parker.

And Starter—J. Patterson, Esq.

Time Keeper—T. S. Forrest, Esq.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—R. F. C. Master, Esq.

1.—4 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE—Handicap.—For subscription griffins of this season 1906-7. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize, 1 cup presented by C. H. Ross, Esq., and 2nd prize, \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winners.)

Mr. Drysdale's Dreadnought, 10st 12lb
Mr. Drysdale's Grey Tick, 10st 7lb
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 10st 5lb
Mr. Medico's Nigel, 11st 1lb
Dr. J. W. Noble's No Savvy, 10st 12lb

2.—4.30 p.m.—GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race, 1 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time starts. Ponies accumulating up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value \$50, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr. Drysdale's Coxcomb, 11st 2lb
Mr. E. Kadoot's Manchurian Chief, 10st 6lb
Mr. Godfrey Master's Blue Nile, 11st 6lb

3.—4.40 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION—EGG AND SPOON RACE.—Each lady will be provided with a spoon at the word "Go" lady will throw her spoon in the air and the lady nominated by her who will be standing dismounted a short distance away. Gentleman after obtaining spoon to mount and gallop to a basket in which a number of eggs will be placed, dismount and obtain an egg, mount with egg and spoon and return to lady carrying egg in spoon, hand egg and spoon to lady who will run carrying egg in spoon to a post about 10 yards away. First lady past post with egg intact properly carried in spoon to win. There will be a line drawn across the course a short distance on the winning side of the post, any gentleman touching egg with any part of hand after crossing this line will be disqualified. Another line will be drawn across the course about 10 yards from the winning post, gentleman must pull up before crossing this line any gentleman crossing this line before he has handed his egg and spoon to lady will be disqualified. After throwing spoons to gentleman ladies will retire to side of the course and wait till gentleman nominated returns with egg and spoon to the line where he must pull up. Lady must not touch egg with any part of hand. Half of the eggs will be hard boiled. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$3. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by the Club. Post entries.

4.—5 p.m.—HURDLE RACE.—For China ponies. Distance one mile and a quarter. Catch weights at 10st. 6lb. Winner of hurdle race at last Gymkhana 5 lb. extra. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by His Excellency Mr. F. H. May, 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winners.) Post entries. No line drawn across the winning side of the post. Any gentleman touching egg with any part of hand after crossing this line will be disqualified. Another line will be drawn across the course about 10 yards from the winning post, gentleman must pull up before crossing this line any gentleman crossing this line before he has handed his egg and spoon to lady will be disqualified. After throwing spoons to gentleman ladies will retire to side of the course and wait till gentleman nominated returns with egg and spoon to the line where he must pull up. Lady must not touch egg with any part of hand. Half of the eggs will be hard boiled. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$3. 1st and 2nd prizes presented by the Club. Post entries.

5.—5.15 p.m.—TENT PEGGING CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B. For China ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by John Patterson, Esq., and 2nd prize, \$25.

Mr. E. Kadoot's Dreadnought, 10st 12lb
Mr. Drysdale's Grey Tick, 10st 7lb
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 10st 5lb

6.—5.45 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—About 3 furlongs. For all China ponies. Catch weights over 13 stone. Riders and ponies in the regular racing events at this meeting to be barred. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by John Patterson, Esq., and 2nd prize, \$25.

Mr. E. Kadoot's Dreadnought, 10st 12lb
Mr. Drysdale's Grey Tick, 10st 7lb
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 10st 5lb

7.—6.15 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—Handicap.—For all China ponies. Catch weights over 13 stone. Riders and ponies in the regular racing events at this meeting to be barred. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by John Patterson, Esq., and 2nd prize, \$25.

Mr. E. Kadoot's Dreadnought, 10st 12lb
Mr. Drysdale's Grey Tick, 10st 7lb
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 10st 5lb

8.—6.45 p.m.—TENT PEGGING CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B. For China ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by John Patterson, Esq., and 2nd prize, \$25.

Mr. E. Kadoot's Dreadnought, 10st 12lb
Mr. Drysdale's Grey Tick, 10st 7lb
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 10st 5lb

9.—7.15 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—About 3 furlongs. For all China ponies. Catch weights over 13 stone. Riders and ponies in the regular racing events at this meeting to be barred. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by John Patterson, Esq., and 2nd prize, \$25.

Mr. E. Kadoot's Dreadnought, 10st 12lb
Mr. Drysdale's Grey Tick, 10st 7lb
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 10st 5lb

10.—7.45 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—Handicap.—For all China ponies. Catch weights over 13 stone. Riders and ponies in the regular racing events at this meeting to be barred. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by John Patterson, Esq., and 2nd prize, \$25.

Mr. E. Kadoot's Dreadnought, 10st 12lb
Mr. Drysdale's Grey Tick, 10st 7lb
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 10st 5lb

11.—8.15 p.m.—TENT PEGGING CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B. For China ponies. To be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Open to members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by John Patterson, Esq., and 2nd prize, \$25.

Mr. E. Kadoot's Dreadnought, 10st 12lb
Mr. Drysdale's Grey Tick, 10st 7lb
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 10st 5lb

12.—8.45 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—About 3 furlongs. For all China ponies. Catch weights over 13 stone. Riders and ponies in the regular racing events at this meeting to be barred. Open to members of the Jockey Club and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by John Patterson, Esq., and 2nd prize, \$25.

Mr. E. Kadoot's Dreadnought, 10st 12lb
Mr. Drysdale's Grey Tick, 10st 7lb
H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 10st 5lb

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel and the officers of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, the band of the Regiment will play the following selections:—

PROGRAMME

1.—March—The Captain's Song.
2.—March—The Captain's Song.
3.—March—The Captain's Song.
4.—March—The Captain's Song.
5.—March—The Captain's Song.
6.—March—The Captain's Song.
7.—March—The Captain's Song.
8.—March—The Captain's Song.
9.—March—The Captain's Song.
10.—March—The Captain's Song.

GYMKHANA NOTES.

It is little to suggest that the weather on Saturday will be unfavourable, but all who are interested in racing will sincerely trust that the elements at this season will exhibit a more favourable aspect than has characterised the atmospheric conditions which have prevailed at the two preceding meetings.

Training during the past week has been carried out with as much vigour and interest as preceding ones, and no doubt some fair times have been recorded. I append some of the times for the benefit of your racing readers:—

June 26th.

Manchurian Chief, three-quarters of a mile, 1.47, last quarter 32.
Nigel, one mile, 2.27, last quarter 33.
Highland Heather accompanied Nigel in this turnout and ran home winner by a neck, H. E. Mr. F. H. May riding.

Coxcomb, three-quarters, 1.18, last quarter 30.
The best gallop done during the training.

Grey Tick, three-quarters, 1.49, last quarter 32.

June 26th.

There were several spectators present at this morning's gallops. The course was dry and fast. Times registered were good.

Blue Nile, one mile, 2.16, last quarter 32.
Coxcomb, same distance, 2.15, last quarter 34.
His finish was not considered good.

Manchurian Chief, 2.15, last quarter 34.
Pride of Cadzow, 2.22, last quarter 37. Finishing tired.

Dreadnought, 2.21, last quarter 35.
Nigel, 2.26, last quarter 34.
Highland Heather, 2.23, last quarter 33.
Nigel accompanied, but was outdistanced.

Crisis, one mile and a quarter, 4.17, 37, 38, 31, 34.
No Waucher, one mile, 2.31, last quarter 36.

Grey Tick, one mile, 2.27, last quarter 33.
No Save, three-quarters, 1.46, last quarter 31.

The race which will cause most amusement this meeting will be the Welter Race, in which "amateurs" will have a chance of coming before the limelight. The great old Zepher will take part, too. He will be ridden by Mr. Slade. Tiffenbacher, who is listed to ride Emerald King, is looked upon with favour. He will ride, I believe, one pound overweight, he, having already succeeded in getting off three pounds this week!

The Hurdle Race which proved nothing less than a fiasco at the last meet will possibly be of some interest. Beaufort, who is still favourite, will ride five pounds overweight, but Brutus Sanguine is in better form now, he being considered also the best jumper. It is doubtful, however, if Dublin will start. Picaninny, who started well last month, but who fell over himself at the third jump from home and refused the last jump, is also a candidate. It only depends now on the kind mercies of the Weather Man for Saturday's sport.

THE RETURN OF VICKROY TSEN.

The question of the hour is the return of H. E. Viceroy Tsen, and opinions are freely clashing. Write the Canton correspondent of the N. C. D. News on 16th ult. The mere fact that he has returned after opposition in many quarters need not be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not a suitable Viceroy for the Ling Kwang. At the same time, it is not to be forgotten that in these days of transition, above all things a strong hand is needed in the provinces, as it is a curious fact that the Chinese, almost more than any other race, have a capacity for passing by nearly instantaneous gradation from a law-abiding frame of mind to instant anarchy. The problem of ruling modern China is hard to solve, and one reads with a grim sense of humour the easy criticisms of persons who can scarcely manage their own Chinese servants.

It is good to see that the strain for a few months of holding a great province together, they would see things from a different angle and be less ready to condemn the average Chinese Governor. He has indeed to grapple with stern reality, and may do so in a way that Western nations have happily outgrown, but nothing can be worse than letting the social fabric go to pieces. Reform is admittedly desirable, but law and order come first, and it is a childish theory that by upsetting the existing government the political troubles. The first effect of revolution would be to produce a state of blood and agony too hideous to contemplate, and there is no guarantee that the end of it all would be better government. That will come gradually, especially if the Foreign Powers would honestly help it on, but there is no force either spiritual or material within China itself to-day strong enough to change the present system into that so vaguely outlined by the patriotic party.

Early in the morning of 24th ult. a foreign lady was the victim of a daring and impudent assault on the Futaba Road, Kowloon, near the old waterworks reservoir. We are informed that the lady in question has made it her practice for a long time past to take an early morning walk in the hills, unaccompanied. Hitherto she has never been molested or interfered with in any way, but yesterday morning she was stopped on the road by a Japanese, who appeared to be of the coolie class. The lady, who did not understand what the man said, could see from his threatening attitude that he was demanding money or valuables, and as no one else being in sight the lady was greatly alarmed. The man became more threatening in his manner, and the lady to avoid being assaulted and to get rid of him gave him a valuable gold watch. The man made off and soon disappeared from view.

The lady was naturally much distressed at this outrage, but was able to return to her home. Information has been given to the police, who are making every effort to trace the thief.—*Japan Chronicle*

IMPUDENT THEFT IN KOW.

A WARNING TO FOREIGN LADIES.

Early in the morning of 24th ult. a foreign lady was the victim of a daring and impudent assault on the Futaba Road, Kowloon, near the old waterworks reservoir. We are informed that the lady in question has made it her practice for a long time past to take an early morning walk in the hills, unaccompanied. Hitherto she has never been molested or interfered with in any way, but yesterday morning she was stopped on the road by a Japanese, who appeared to be of the coolie class. The lady, who did not understand what the man said, could see from his threatening attitude that he was demanding money or valuables, and as no one else being in sight the lady was greatly alarmed. The man became more threatening in his manner, and the lady to avoid being assaulted and to get rid of him gave him a valuable gold watch. The man made off and soon disappeared from view.

The lady was naturally much distressed at this outrage, but was able to return to her home. Information has been given to the police, who are making every effort to trace the thief.—*Japan Chronicle*

Early in the morning of 24th ult. a foreign lady was the victim of a daring and impudent assault on the Futaba Road, Kowloon, near the old waterworks reservoir. We are informed that the lady in question has made it her practice for a long time past to take an early morning walk in the hills, unaccompanied. Hitherto she has never been molested or interfered with in any way, but yesterday morning she was stopped on the road by a Japanese, who appeared to be of the coolie class. The lady, who did not understand what the man said, could see from his threatening attitude that he was demanding money or valuables, and as no one else being in sight the lady was greatly alarmed. The man became more threatening in his manner, and the lady to avoid being assaulted and to get rid of him gave him a valuable gold watch. The man made off and soon disappeared from view.

The lady was naturally much distressed at this outrage, but was able to return to her home. Information has been given to the police, who are making every effort to trace the thief.—*Japan Chronicle*

AFTER THE TYPHOON.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES SUSTAINED BY A LAUNCH.

The (original) jurisdiction on Court, yesterday morning, his Honour the Chief Justice presiding, the case was continued in which Messrs. Chi Y. and Company, of No. 10, Wing Lok Lane, ship-builders, sued the Fungating and Disinfecting Bureau, Ltd., of Pedder Street for recovery of the sum of \$5,000, being the amount of damages sustained by the steam launch *Hoi Po* in consequence of her having on the night of October 21st, struck the hull *Stanford* in the harbour.

Sir Henry Jekyll, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall, Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, represented the defendants being closed.

Mr. Slade opened, and said that the bulk was sunk on the 18th September and from that time to the 9th October the wreck remained unlighted. On the 9th October an official from the Harbour Office went to Mr. Gorham and asked him if he was working on the wreck, and on learning that he was looking after the operations for the salvage of the machinery of the *Stanford*, he requested Mr. Gorham to light the wreck at night. Mr. work was done by Mr. Gorham's men at night and the wreck at night as he was not the owner. However he said he would do so, and instructed his assistant Mr. Wright to see to it.

The latter, thereupon, ordered a first quality, copper, red-globe lamp of strong manufacture, and had that placed in position on the wreck. Then he engaged a boatman and his wife to go out every evening and trim and light the lamp. It was unfortunate that these two witnesses were brought in Court at the last hearing, as for some reason they had not been seen or heard of, and their whereabouts could not be traced. But independent evidence would be given to show that a red light was burning brightly on the night in question, at least up to 10 p.m. On the 9th October Wright and Sergeant Gordon were personal friends, dined together in a friendly way, and after dinner went to the Yau-mai Wharf, and Gordon asked Wright where the sunken *Stanford* was. The wreck was pointed out to him, and both saw the red light on her then burning brightly.

It was merely an unimportant accident, but the next morning when news was gathered of the collision the incident assumed important proportions, and so the event was impressed upon the minds of Wright and Gordon. Captain Parsons, of the s.s. *Alcedo*, which steamer had since taken the place of the bulk *Stanford*, also saw the light burning on the bulk every night. On the night in question there was a strong north wind blowing, and the captain considered the advisability of letting out more cable. He went along the deck to take observations, and found the *Alcedo* was quite safe, and as he had no more cable, but it was while taking these observations that he noticed the red light burning on the *Stanford*.

Captain Parsons was called and testified as above.

To Sir Henry witness said he noticed the light particularly because he had instructions to see if it was burning, from Mr. Gorham. When he went to see if it was necessary to let out more cable it was about 8.30 p.m. He was again around at about 10.30 p.m. by a whistling steamer, and he got up but saw nothing particular. He did not see the light burning then on the *Stanford*.

Re-examined: I had no means of going to the wreck to re-light the lamp.

Mr. Slade: You had no boat on the *Alcedo*?

Witness: I had about half a boat with most of its bottom knocked out (Laughter).

Mr. Slade: Then although you were instructed to see that the red light was kept burning, when you saw it was out you had no means of going to the wreck?

Witness: None whatever, and there were no boats to be had.

Mr. William Wright, an employee of the Fungating and Disinfecting Bureau, Ltd., spoke as to receiving instructions from Mr. Gorham to get a red light fixed upon the wreck. He did so and produced the lamp, and receipted bill for same dated 9th October, and signed by Bailey and Company.

2nd spoke also as to seeing the light burning on the night of the collision, the fact being impressed on his mind by Sergeant Gordon asking him where the *Stanford* was, and on pointing her out the next day.

Witness: I saw the red light burning on the wreck. The lamp was a first quality ship's lamp built to resist strong wind, and it would not be likely to be blown out. A sudden severe impact might cause it to go out, as had frequently happened in collisions.

Sergeant Gordon spoke to being on the Yau-mai Wharf after dinner, on the night of the collision, with the last witness and the latter pointing out the sunken bulk *Stanford* on which witness saw a red light burning.

Witness: I saw the red light burning on the wreck. The lamp was a first quality ship's lamp built to resist strong wind, and it would not be likely to be blown out. A sudden severe impact might cause it to go out, as had frequently happened in collisions.

Sir Henry then addressed the Court and said that there were certain questions to be considered. First, Were the defendants in possession of the wreck on the night of the 21st October? If the answer was "Yes," then did they take all proper precaution to prevent accidents? In the defence it was not denied that they were in possession of the wreck. In proof of this Sir Henry said that he would read a letter from Mr. Gorham to the Yangtze Company, and did so. In the letter the writer offered to accept \$20,000 in lieu of the \$50,000 for which the bulk and machinery were insured on condition that he might have the management, direction and control of the bulk until he had salvaged the machinery, after which his interest in the bulk would cease. Secondly, who lit the lamp? The defendants, thereby proving they had the possession, management, direction and control of the wreck. The Harbour master had authority to order those in possession of a wreck to light it at night; he did so and ordered Mr. Gorham to light the wreck, and by accepting the obligation Mr. Gorham showed himself to have the possession and control of the wreck. He never disputed the Harbour Master's authority to give him that order, and in accordance with that order Mr. Gorham ordered a lamp to be placed on the wreck, and he had that lamp before him now. The weight of evidence showed that the light was not lighted at the time of the collision. Logan and Kynock, two independent dentists, had looked at their painting the vicinity of the wreck within a very short time of the collision, and they saw no light on the wreck at that time. As regards the *Hoi Po*, all the evidence showed that every care was exercised in her navigation. The owner, who had just lost her launch, was on board, for the purpose of seeing if anything could be done towards saving the other launch.

The case was continued in which Messrs. Chi Y. and Company, of No. 10, Wing Lok Lane, ship-builders, sued the Fungating and Disinfecting Bureau, Ltd., of Pedder Street for recovery of the sum of \$5,000, being the amount of damages sustained by the steam launch *Hoi Po* in consequence of her having on the night of October 21st, struck the hull *Stanford* in the harbour.

Sir Henry Jekyll, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall, Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, represented the defendants being closed.

Mr. Slade opened, and said that the bulk was sunk on the 18th September and from that time to the 9th October the wreck remained unlighted. On the 9th October an official from the Harbour Office went to Mr. Gorham and asked him if he was working on the wreck, and on learning that he was looking after the operations for the salvage of the machinery of the *Stanford*, he requested Mr. Gorham to light the wreck at night. Mr. work was done by Mr. Gorham's men at night and the wreck at night as he was not the owner. However he said he would do so, and instructed his assistant Mr. Wright to see to it.

"And was I likely," continued Sir Henry, "that the latter would go cavorting around the harbour in a reckless manner, under the circumstances?" As regards the light, several witnesses had said they saw the light, but they were all some distance off, and had not been proved that the light they saw was the *Stanford's* light. There were numbers of red lights about the harbour at that night and it would be very easy for the distant observer to mistake any light in the same direction for what should have been on the *Stanford*. If there had been a light the owner, his cousin, or engineer must have seen it; and if there had been the owner would have known to date his launch on to the wreck just after he had been looking for the *Hoi Po*, his other wrecked launch? If the light was not lit, there was no evidence of carelessness in the navigation of the *Hoi Po*; if it was lit the *Hoi Po* would never have got on to the wreck, for there was absolutely no evidence that the *Hoi Po* was going at anything but a proper speed. Captain Hall had stated that there was only slight injury to the stem of the *Hoi Po* which would not have been the fact if she was going at any improper speed.

POLICE ACCUSED OF MISTREATMENT.

A complaint having been made by three of the defendants—Mabey, Rood, and Thaker Singh—to the effect that in order to get certain particulars from them when they were arrested they were taken to the charge-room of No. 7 Police Station, summaries were served on Police Sergeant Gordon, James Gordon Khan and Sergeant Bagg Khan, and the case heard at the conclusion of the trial.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Grist, who appeared for the prosecution, in this case, outlined the facts of the case as related to him. Briefly, it was to the effect that when the complainants were arrested they were questioned regarding the murder. They were unable to supply the police with any information and they were beaten.

His Worship—By whom?

Mr. Grist—I am not quite sure, your Worship. The complainants will speak as to that in the box.

Continuing, he said that one of the complainants was slipped on the face, another struck on the hand and the third punched.

Mr. Hazland found the defendants not guilty and discharged them accordingly.

THEIR ABOARD S.S. "MINNE-SOTA."

HONGKONG LADY ROBBED OF JEWELRY.

Without information that will aid the Seattle police in an effort to solve the mystery of the jewelry robbery aboard the steamer *Minneapolis* while that vessel was moored at Kowloon, on her voyage from the Orient to Puget sound, Mrs. William Bradley Walker, loser by the theft, reached Seattle yesterday, reports the local intelligence of 8th ult. All explanations furnished the officers at work on the case add to the difficulties that had marked the affair, as reported, in cablegrams from Japan, Mrs. Walker, in a statement signed and furnished the department of police, in Kobe, has fixed the value of the jewels taken at approximately \$2,500 American money. In addition to this loss a small sum in gold coins is missing.

The manner in which the booty was obtained explained by the information furnished by Mrs. Walker. The theft's success in evading capture by officials of the steamer, who were promptly put at work on the case, however, makes a puzzling problem.

According to Mrs. Walker's story, she had placed her small handbag, carrying jewels and money, on a hook near a window in her stateroom. The window opened on the promenade deck. Passengers were seen to pass up and down the stairs, and under such conditions that it appeared highly improbable that one of these could have taken the valuables. Mrs. Walker is accompanied on her voyage to America by a Japanese nurse maid. This servant was absent on shore upon the afternoon of the robbery, and it is stated that for no time as long as a minute did Mrs. Walker leave a position where she could have seen the handbag.

The property taken includes a number of pieces of extensive jewelry, additionally valuable to the owner by reason of association as wedding and other gifts from the most prominent figures in the world's diamond market, a cluster of diamonds, pearls and rubies formed into a brooch. The sole solitaire diamond rings and several articles of smaller importance make up the list reported taken.

Despite energetic efforts on the part of the Kobe police, to whom the case was reported by the *Minneapolis's* officers, and the work directed by Capt. Austin, of the steamer, no clue sufficiently tangible to warrant making an arrest was found. A Chinese serving maid accompanying an American woman, travelling through the Orient to Yokohama was suspected, and toward her a search for the property was directed, but without result.

Save for expressions of surprise over the apparently unsafe manner in which property so valuable was carried by Mrs. Walker passengers aboard the *Minneapolis* who arrived in Seattle were unwilling to venture a conjecture as to what method was employed to make away with the booty. As it usually is the case when the steamer is moored, a number of visitors were aboard on the afternoon of the robbery. The dock boys were in or near the stateroom from time to time, and others having business in that portion of the ship passed. These circumstances, however, did not appear sufficiently strong to warrant an arrest by the K. S. police. This was the opinion, too, expressed by Detective Frank Kennedy, of Chief Wagoner's force, who spent several hours inquiring into the case of the trip of the *Minneapolis* from Port Townsend to Seattle.

Practically alone on her long voyage from Hongkong to Portland, the predicament of Mrs. Walker through her loss won her the sympathy of her companion passengers. Despite her misfortune, Mrs. Walker continued one of the merriest passengers of the large list. She is preceding her husband, who is the assistant manager of Standard Oil interests in China, with headquarters at Hongkong, to America for a visit with relatives to extend over the present year; she is accompanied by her two small sons.

Mrs. T. C. Goodman, chief paymaster of the United States army, with headquarters at Portland, is the father of Mrs. Walker. He was for a considerable time in charge of the Seattle branch of the army pay office, and is widely known to military affairs throughout the Northwest. Major Goodman boarded the steamer at Port Townsend to greet his daughter. On the voyage to this port he had been attempting to locate the facts that might have a bearing on the case. Mrs. Goodman was compelled to admit, after reviewing the disclosures made, that there appeared little prospect of solving the mystery of finding the missing valuables.

It is reported in Washington circles that the Ministry of Finance has decided to allow a trial of the gold standard, which will go into effect about the end of 1907.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th June.

With reference to the telegram to the local authorities from H.E. Viceroy Shum advising the officials to induce the people not to go to the expense of making elaborate arrangements for his reception, the Kwangchow Prefect, Chan, the two magistrates of Pansho and Puoyu Chang and Lu, jointly replied yesterday to H.E. The telegram states that H.E.'s advice will be followed and that they have already communicated his wish to the charitable institutions, gentry, etc. They also request H.E. to telegraph the date fixed for his departure from Shanghai, so as to lay at rest the public mind.

SHUM'S SCHEME OPPOSED.

H.E. Viceroy Shum's request for authority to raise a foreign loan of Tls. 5,000,000 for the carrying on of the administration of the Ling Kwang and supporting the gambling evil in the provinces, and the reduction by one half of the annual amounts sent to the central ministry at Peking for carrying on their administration, has been handed over to the officials of the Ministry of Finance to discuss and report. Now the officials of this ministry have memorialized the Throne reporting on their discussion and strongly opposing Viceroy Shum's proposals.

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

A few days ago, the Junior Lieutenant Tatar General, Li Kwok Kih, gave instructions to the Bannerman officers to issue orders that all opium dens and opium selling establishments of every description within the Bannerman portion of the city are to be closed from the 27th instant, and are not to be opened again.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The officials of the New Trade Centre Bureau have now drawn up plans and specification for the erection of a what, official yamen, market and an electric light works on the selected site at Chun Lung How, at the Eastern section of the new bund. The allotted sites for these buildings have been marked out and a start will soon be made with the building operation.

The Kwangchow Prefect, Chan Moig Tsang, president of the Canton Water Works Company, has issued a notification to the public to the following effect: That as plans are being now laid in different streets, it is necessary that the streets should be torn up, which is, no doubt, of annoyance to the public, but the company is doing its best to hurry on the work and the completion of each section will take about one week.

29th June.

In addition to the troops sent to Yumchow from Canton H.E. the Viceroy telegraphed to the authorities at Kwangai asking that two regiments of troops be sent to co-operate with the Canton troops in suppressing the disturbance. The troops have since arrived there under the command of an officer, sent by Commander-in-Chief Tung Nai Yang, the newly appointed Salt Commissioner of Kwangchow.

As the rioters of Yumchow have not yet been completely suppressed, H.E. the Viceroy has ordered Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Li Chun to send three more regiments of soldiers to the scene. Yesterday the Chinese gunboat *Sun Hui* under the command of Commodore Liu returned from Hongkong to convey these troops to Linchow.

AGAINST PIRACY.

The fourteen newly built steam launches to patrol the waterways of the West River have been assigned to the respective sections of the river.

KWANLOI RICE.

Since the requests of H.E. the Viceroy, the Canton Chamber of Commerce, and the Canton Chamber of Agriculture to the Authorities of Kwangai for the removal of the prohibition of the exportation of rice from that province have been decided by the principal Rice Office H.E. Viceroy Shum with the hope of soliciting his aid in telegraphing to the Kwangai Authorities requesting the removal of the prohibition. At a meeting held at the rice disposal office yesterday it was unanimously decided to telegraph to H.E. Viceroy Shum.

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

A few days ago the Junior Lieutenant Tatar General, Li Kwok Kih, issued a proclamation ordering the closing of all opium dens and opium selling establishments from the 27th inst. Yesterday the Tatar General issued another proclamation ordering the closing of the establishments by to-day at the very latest.

Printed and Published by JOSE PHILIP DRAGON for The Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5504

晚六十二月五年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

大拜禮

號六月七

英曆

\$30 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 20 CENTS

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 14,350,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.
Kobe.
OSAKA.
NAGASAKI.
LONDON.
LYONS.
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU.
BOMBAY.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

CHEFOO.
TIENTSIN.
PEKIN.
NEWOWHANG.
DALNY.
PORT ARTHUR.
ANTUNG.
LIOYANG.
MUKDEN.
TIE-LING.
CHANG-CHUN.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 800,000
Shortly to be increased to £ 1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £ 1,075,000
Shortly to be increased to £ 1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 1/2 "

" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED Gold \$10,000,000.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$ 3,250,000

RESERVE FUND Gold \$ 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (£ 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Patoreean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve \$21,000,000
Silver Reserve \$11,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. Henry Keewick, Deputy Chairman.
A. Fuchs, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq.
C. R. Lemmann, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

E. Shelling, Esq.
R. Shewan, Esq.
H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 2 1/4 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschauer & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt a/M.

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co. Koeln.

Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

E. JUNG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund FL. 1,528,850.19 (£125,737).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoe, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienne: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. BOEIJER,

Manager.

16, Des Voeux Road Central.

Peninsular and Oriental.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SIMLA	About 8th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 15th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	CHINA	15th July	See Special Advertisement.
MARSHILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SYRIA	About 17th July	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SUNSHADES.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

LACE COATEES.

BATHING COSTUMES.

SHOES, HOSE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

ASK FOR

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

and see that you get it.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL.

BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 7th July.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare \$100

Single 50

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and passengers' passage must be paid for.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. for the CANTON WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at

THE SAVOY.

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.

THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907.

THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS, 1, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

(if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes—

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c., &c.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1907.

GRAND OPENING OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE.

there will be opened to the public at

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(three doors above Supreme Court),

on

WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1907.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF

EXQUISITE ART TREASURES,

Comprising—

PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS,

TAPESTRY, ARTISTIC MARBLE

AND BRONZE BUSTS and STATUARY

ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS

OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN

WARES, Beautiful Articles of Decorative

Furniture including a Bedroom

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 2,365 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " " W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN," 2,338 " " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " B. Branch.
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " " " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5:30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
 Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain E. H. Grainger.
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,19 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox (Laid up).
 "NANNING," 569 " " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Massena, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
 For further particulars, please apply to—
 BARRETTO & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI"
 SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUOHING, TAKSHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip—\$30.
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.
 HONGKONG.
 Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June
TJIBODAS.	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN	First half July
TJILATJAP.	IN PORT	—	JAVA PORTS	First half July
TJIMAHJ.	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN	First half July
TJIPANAS.	JAPAN	First half July	JAVA PORTS	First half July
TJIKINI.	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1907.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUIN,
 THE LATEST METHOD
 of the
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

TSIN TING.
 LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
 STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
 REASONABLE FEES.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.
 Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.
 Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 108, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG. "PREUSSEN" Capt. C. Nahrath } WEDNESDAY, Noon, 17th July, 1907.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA. "ZIETEN" Capt. Red Meyer } About WEDNESDAY, 17th July, 1907.

MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE. "MANILA" Capt. Minssen } THURSDAY, Noon, 18th July, 1907.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE. "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von Seiden } About FRIDAY, 26th July, 1907.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN. "BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill } About SATURDAY, 9 A.M. 3rd Aug., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

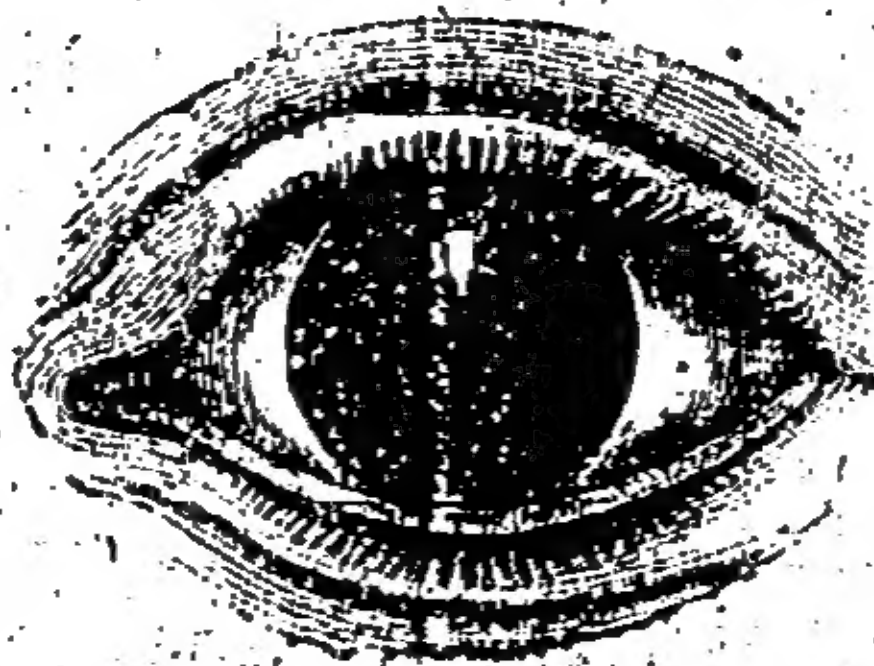
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

Intimation.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 55, Bentinck Street, 566, Nanking Road.

Hotel.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMHUI),
 SHAMHUI, CANTON,
 ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
 H. HAYNES,
 Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO),
 MACAO, CHINA,
 IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRATA GRANDE.
 Capt. T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.,
 Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

THE FAZE OF MAN-EATERS.

Man-eating tigers have been for some time very troublesome in the neighbourhood of Lahaghat in the Almora district, but it is now hoped that the animals which did damage have been accounted for. In the beginning of March, Mr. E. L. Wildblood shot a tigress, found to be a man-eater, and was paid the reward of Rs. 200 offered by the Local Government. Hum'ra kills continued to occur. About midday, on the 11th May, some 25 women were gathering leaves together when a tigress appeared and seizing a young girl carried her off with hardly a sound. Mr. Corbett of Naini Tal, who was in the neighbourhood, succeeded in shooting it the next day. These two tigresses caused the death of about seventy persons, nearly all females. The one which Mr. Wildblood shot measured eight feet one inch. The second one was of small size, but not young, and had on one side lost both the upper and lower canine teeth. Both of them had old bullets in them. The Local Government, instead of paying a money reward for the second tigress determined to present Mr. Corbett with a rifle, the tigress with a gun, and the pawari with a hunting knife, with suitable inscriptions on them, and the Lieutenant-Governor proposed to take the opportunity of presenting them himself.

A NEW COMPASS.

Peter Perregius, who lived about 1269, is understood to be the inventor of the pivoted mariner's compass. Many and notable are the improvements which since that date have been made in this all important aid to safe navigation. Indeed, one might almost suppose that there was little room for any new idea on the subject. A spirit compass, which differs in one notable particular from other compasses, has, however, recently been devised by Mr. J. C. Hobbs.

As regards the need for this new compass, the inventor explains that in these days of high speed steamers, where the compass is frequently placed well forward in the vessel, there is apparently a twisting motion of the ship as she makes her way through the water. This motion, together with the greater vibration experienced because of the forward position in which the steering compass is placed, in fast modern steamers, has a disturbing effect on the compass card. To overcome this trouble Mr. Hobbs has prepared a spirit compass, the essential feature of which is the reduced size of the floating card in proportion to the diameter of the compass bowl. It is a well-known scientific fact that if a vessel containing liquid is subjected to motion, that motion is imparted to the liquid itself, the area of disturbance of the contained fluid being greatest at the sides of the containing vessel. The principle of the new compass is that, by removing the periphery of the card further than usual from the inside surface of the bowl—in other words, using a smaller card—greater steadiness will be obtained. Thus, by using a 7 inch card in a 10 inch bowl, and at the same time leaving a considerable space between the body of the float and the bottom of the bowl, it is claimed that a steady compass under all conditions is obtained. In regard to the necessary error of parallax owing to the distance of the card from the "lubber's point" this is obviated by introducing a special "lubber line" in proximity to the compass card.

It is known, principally from experience gathered on the trial trips of fast steamers over shallow water, that the bottom interferes with the free movement of the ship which is steaming above. It is the same in the compass, and hence the need for a deep spirit bowl. In this new compass, which is specially designed for fast mail and passenger steamers, and also for torpedo-boats and fighting ships, the card is, of late, suspended on a pivot of very hard metal working in an agate cap. It is known that if the compass needles, which direct the card, are made of a greater length than, say, 10 inches, the needles may have the effect of inducing magnetism into the correcting globes placed on either side of the binnacle. To prevent this, the needles of the Dobbs compass are not longer than four inches. This patent spirit compass, with its smaller card, will, we understand, shortly be placed on the market—Shipping Gazette.

CEYLON "AN EXCELLENTLY GOVERNED COLONY."

Such is the dictum of the Spectator reviewer in dealing with Colonel Murray's "Imperial Outposts"; but the Editor should read the History of our Railway in our pamphlet which shows how lamentably the Colonial Office has failed to keep up with the requirements of the Colony. We quote:

"The chapter on Ceylon does justice to that excellently governed Crown Colony; but the financial comparison between Ceylon and the self-governing Colonies is a lapse unworthy of Colonel Murray's general good sense. There can be no comparison of any value between the conditions of life among Chinese and Australians or Canadians. When we have Crown Colony government applied to people who could govern themselves if they would, or if there were enough of them, we see apathy like that among the British unofficial class in Singapore, which Colonel Murray is himself the first to deplore. We must pass over his strictures on the unnecessarily expensive arbitration on the Singapore harbour works, and can only mention his warnings about the dangers of the 'yellow peril' at Shanghai."—Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph, and they are warned against paying more than 25 CENTS (20 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
 Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 20th September, 1907.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).
 Apply to—
 HO TUNG,
 Comptroller Department,
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Hongkong, 4th April, 1907.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.
 HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.
 Apply to—
 COMPRADORE,
 Barretto & Co.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAVA EAST, near East Point.
 Apply to—
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
 Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.
 No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, Bonham Road.
 OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
 GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST.
 A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
 FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.
 Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamshui, Canton.
 Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO BE LET.

A S from the 1st August next, No. 5 MORRISON HILL.
 Apply to—
 Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 29th June, 1907.

TO LET.

From 1st July.
 LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, PRAVA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.
 Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.
 PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

[54]

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the result of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Siry, Kottan, Jolbert, Valpeira, Malgouyres, the well-known Chinese, and, indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated

Lillman, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and has it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy, we think there is no doubt, from the time of Aristotle downwards, it is one of the most powerful of these diseases has (like the famous philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful

troubled minds, and for beyond the mere possession of such a power, which would enable one to transmute the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent in its effects, and which can be used so effectively in the treatment of all the diseases of the human body, and which, moreover, is so easy to use, and so free from any of the usual drawbacks of such remedies, as to be a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician, the potency of which is so great, and so reliable, that it is a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician, the potency of which is so great, and so reliable, that it is a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician.

The NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with it, it not only possesses the power of curing the most dangerous diseases, but it also cures the most common ailments, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Siry, Kottan, Jolbert, Valpeira, Malgouyres, the well-known Chinese, and, indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated

Lillman, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and has it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy, we think there is no doubt, from the time of Aristotle downwards, it is one of the most powerful of these diseases has (like the famous philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful

troubled minds, and for beyond the mere possession of such a power, which would enable one to transmute the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent in its effects, and which can be used so effectively in the treatment of all the diseases of the human body, and which, moreover, is so easy to use, and so free from any of the usual drawbacks of such remedies, as to be a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician, the potency of which is so great, and so reliable, that it is a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician.

The NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with it, it not only possesses the power of curing the most dangerous diseases, but it also cures the most common ailments, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Siry, Kottan, Jolbert, Valpeira, Malgouyres, the well-known Chinese, and, indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated

Lillman, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and has it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy, we think there is no doubt, from the time of Aristotle downwards, it is one of the most powerful of these diseases has (like the famous philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful

troubled minds, and for beyond the mere possession of such a power, which would enable one to transmute the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent in its effects, and which can be used so effectively in the treatment of all the diseases of the human body, and which, moreover, is so easy to use, and so free from any of the usual drawbacks of such remedies, as to be a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician, the potency of which is so great, and so reliable, that it is a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician.

The NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with it, it not only possesses the power of curing the most dangerous diseases, but it also cures the most common ailments, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Siry, Kottan, Jolbert, Valpeira, Malgouyres, the well-known Chinese, and, indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated

Lillman, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and has it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy, we think there is no doubt, from the time of Aristotle downwards, it is one of the most powerful of these diseases has (like the famous philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful

troubled minds, and for beyond the mere possession of such a power, which would enable one to transmute the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent in its effects, and which can be used so effectively in the treatment of all the diseases of the human body, and which, moreover, is so easy to use, and so free from any of the usual drawbacks of such remedies, as to be a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician, the potency of which is so great, and so reliable, that it is a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician.

The NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with it, it not only possesses the power of curing the most dangerous diseases, but it also cures the most common ailments, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Siry, Kottan, Jolbert, Valpeira, Malgouyres, the well-known Chinese, and, indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated

Lillman, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and has it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy, we think there is no doubt, from the time of Aristotle downwards, it is one of the most powerful of these diseases has (like the famous philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful

troubled minds, and for beyond the mere possession of such a power, which would enable one to transmute the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent in its effects, and which can be used so effectively in the treatment of all the diseases of the human body, and which, moreover, is so easy to use, and so free from any of the usual drawbacks of such remedies, as to be a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician, the potency of which is so great, and so reliable, that it is a most valuable addition to the knowledge of a prudent physician.

The NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

	Per case, 12 doz. 12s.	Per case, 12 doz. 12s.
ST. ESTEPHE	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
ST. JULIEN	9.00	10.00
LA ROSE	12.00	13.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARRIVET	18.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHAC	22.00	24.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CARNET	25.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CARNET	30.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	

OUR CLARETS, including the lowest priced, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDIARY COINS.

It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne made a series of enquiries relative to the subsidiary coinage of Hongkong, to which the Colonial Secretary replied that "a notification to the public on the subject of subsidiary coin generally is being considered." Mr. Osborne also enquired whether the Government would inform the public that British subsidiary coins are legal tender up to \$2 in silver or \$1 in copper on each bill. To that the Colonial Treasurer replied that there was no objection to adding that fact to the notification. In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* the notification to which the Colonial Treasurer referred is published, and gives substantial effect to Mr. Osborne's request. The notification contains no more information than has been generally known by the better-informed people of Hongkong and, of course, by the entire body of merchants and traders in the Colony. The only fact which is apparent to those not dealing with the question of currency and exchange, as an everyday affair, is the fact that the coins minted at Canton or other places in China are only eight-ninths of the value of the standard coin of the Colony. The rest of the information which makes up the text of the notification is the fact that the legal tender of Hongkong subsidiary coins is one of \$2 nominal value in silver and \$1 in copper. That is a matter of common knowledge even, we may presume, among the schoolboys of the city. One important fact, however, to be added from the information imparted in the official communication is that all coins tendered to Government departments by the public in payment of monies due to the Government will not be put into circulation again. Such coins, we are informed, the Government intend to send to the melting-pot and so reduce the amount in circulation to one actually "required by the necessities of business in the Colony." If by the return of the two million odd dollars of subsidiary coins last year to Birmingham the Colony had incurred a loss of something like \$100,000 we dread to contemplate what will be the expense involved by the luxury of returning some \$400,000,000 of subsidiary coins, which is the amount estimated that has been put into circulation in the Colony. By a process of elementary arithmetic let us multiply by 200 and we arrive at the enormous total of \$20,000,000 which the Colony might be required to pay for the privilege of calling in the subsidiary coins, allowing, of course, a certain amount for what is considered as being required "by the necessities of business in the Colony." That amount is for all practical purposes, as

at present ascertainable, an indefinite figure, and he will be a bold statistician who will attempt to say, even approximately, what "the necessities of the Colony" are in such a matter. There is no authority who can venture upon a reliable opinion. How the difficulty of overcoming the influx of the provincial coins of China into the Colony by prohibiting them from getting into circulation can be met is the crux of the whole situation. We have heard the Government decided on every hand for its policy in connection with one of the most difficult financial problems of the hour as affecting the commercial prosperity of Hongkong. But we reiterate the view we once before expressed that the Colonial authorities are far from being to blame for the present deadlock, which we have arrived at mainly by the supineness of the traders in accepting the alien coins and putting them into circulation in the course of their business in Hongkong and its vicinity. A few years ago when the problem presented none of the acute features which it does to-day the Government did the Chamber of Commerce the honour of approaching it for its advice on the matter, and in doing so we must give credit to the administration at the time for consulting a body which should certainly have been possessed of the best information and of the practical experience which might guide the Government in steering a clear course in the question of the standard currency in Hongkong for its trade requirements. Looking up past volumes of the Chamber's transactions we find that the information given the Government by that august body of merchants and traders was to the effect that Hongkong was powerless to restrict the importation of foreign coins into the Colony for fear of the retaliatory measures which the Government of Kwangtung might be advised to take and return to the Colony the many millions of its small coins which had found their way into favour amongst the Chinese in the interior of that province and beyond. Now the same difficulty presents itself to the Government of Hongkong in a far more aggravated form for the reason that since the time to which we allude millions of coins have been minted profitably to the provincial treasury of Canton, and sent out to Hongkong where they have found ready circulation and acceptance. That the Government finds itself impotent to decree the prohibition of the alien Chinese coin is evident from the fact that not even so much as a tentative effort is made or any suggestion offered in the notification on the subject under discussion. It has been often and often urged that, because the Straits Settlements, Siam and the Philippines had found it practicable to prohibit the influx of foreign coins into their territories, there was no reason why Hongkong should not promulgate a decree against the coins issued by the Viceroy of Canton and dumped into our great entrepot of trade in Hongkong. Of course, the advocates of prohibition cannot be aware of the difficulties of such a policy, as the hinterland trade of the places cited is controlled absolutely by their respective governments, whereas our own hinterland is China itself, which presents an insuperable difficulty in legislating in a matter of such vital importance to the trade interests of Hongkong and China itself. Moreover, the army of officers which would be required by the anomalous introduction of a preventive service in the free port of Hongkong so as to detect the importation of the prohibited currency would involve such an enormous expenditure that it would militate against any and whatever advantage that might accrue to the trade of the Colony by the enforcement of such a prohibition. That is, of course, assuming that such a prohibition could be made effective, but we argue that it could never be so; first, by reason of the fact that Hongkong is a free port; second, by reason also of the fact that many scores of junk enter all the ports of the island and the New Territories every twenty-four hours; and also by the difficulties which the maritime communications of the port and the mainland present in maintaining an effective excise service. No sane individual in the Colony will argue that the freedom of the port should be destroyed simply to keep out the coins of a foreign government, when it is in the power of the traders themselves, if they were to co-operate amongst themselves, to reject the foreign subsidiary tokens tendered in payment in the ordinary course of business. By the publication of the notification not one step is advanced towards the adoption of any remedial measures to overcome the currency difficulties of Hongkong. The Government is powerless. The situation has been created by the merchants and traders themselves, and by the moneychangers, whose business it is to turn a profitable dollar out of their exchange transactions. Let the commercial section of the community combine to resist the acceptance of the foreign coin and then we will find that the difficulty will automatically resolve itself in the currency of Canton being so depreciated that it will be accepted only at its intrinsic value. If its local market value should by any circumstance go

below the metal price of the taken then, coin as the provincial mints may agree to do, if it has no market for its production by the irrevocable law of supply and demand, the Government of Canton will find itself compelled in its own interest to desist from turning out a coin which is debased in the eyes of the commercial community of Hongkong.

PROSPEROUS SHANGHAI.

Hongkong and Shanghai are so indissolubly bound together in a community of interests which extends to every branch of business and social life that the affairs of the Northern Settlement are of perennial interest to the residents in this Colony. That interest is especially directed to the trade operations of Shanghai and there is not a meeting of merchants there which is not scanned and read with attention by the investing public of Hongkong. The report of the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. H. Elgar Hobson, on the trade of the port last year should, in these circumstances, find a wider public than those which are generally issued by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs and, as will be seen later, it merits that consideration on its own intrinsic value. The Commissioner begins in the best spirit of the well-satisfied official, for he remarks that: "The most interesting characteristic of the condition of Shanghai generally during the year 1906 has been the ever-increasing expansion of the town in every direction." He states that new extensions are constantly being developed and that new schemes are daily maturing. Reference is made to the engineering and architectural works begun or completed, and proceeds to deal with the enormous expansion in the motor-car trade, to which we may have occasion in a future article to refer. In fact the entire section which goes under the sub-head of "local" is a testimony to the progress of Shanghai in the right direction. Educational facilities are improving; scientific studies are becoming popular, and the immense success attained by the local Dock Company during the last few years has naturally attracted competitors, who have recently so increased in numbers as to seriously threaten the hitherto unquestioned supremacy. With regard to the revenue of the Customs it will not be pleasant reading for the Britisher to learn that the duties paid by vessels flying the British flag have fallen off by over half a million taikwan taels, but that does not mean to say that the British mercantile marine is in any great danger of losing its leading position, for while the duty paid by the British flag amounted to over seven million taels the nearest competitors, the Germans, only paid a million and a half, the Japanese ranking third, with slightly over one million. "The total collection was over 121 million taels, showing an increase of about three-quarters of a million taels above the collection of the preceding year, which was already the largest on record. The increase is mainly under export duties (over Hk. Tls. 300,000), but the increase of over Hk. Tls. 180,000 in tonnage dues is a testimony to the ever-growing size of steamers visiting the port. Under flag distribution, as compared with the figures for 1905, it is noticeable that the duties paid under the British flag show a decrease of over half a million taels, while the Japanese flag exhibits the interesting increase of over 1 million, having augmented 700 per cent., and immediately recovered, with interest, their trade lost during the war. The German flag has held its own, with a slight increase of about Hk. Tls. 200,000; while the Chinese flag remains almost stationary, with a slight improvement of Hk. Tls. 60,000. It will be observed that no less than 5,419 drawbacks (Hk. Tls. 146,707) were marked for cash payment during the year, as compared with 3,022 (Hk. Tls. 96,300) in 1905. The new facilities for rapidly obtaining issue of drawbacks, as introduced from the 1st December, 1903, having evidently proved of advantage to merchants, who now utilise them freely." Entering the domain of foreign trade, the Commissioner states that the gross value of arrivals aggregated over 227 1/2 million taels, against 239 1/2 million taels in 1905; but these figures cover the vast stocks of piece goods ordered at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, and sanguine buyers in many cases over-estimated the stocks that they would be able to dispose of. Consequently, the local reserves of piece goods increased enormously, as the offtake gradually resumed its normal course during the first half of the year, and during the latter half the falling off was nearly universal, reaching in some cases to over 33 per cent. Indian yarns, it is stated, lead in the market, but they do not command anything like the value of Japanese or certain local varieties. Russian oil has disappeared altogether from the Shanghai market; American case oil shows a decrease of some fifteen million gallons, while Sumatra oil has increased by over 60 per cent., which must be good reading for the shareholders of the joint British and Java Company, which controls the oil-fields in the South. The total tonnage of all the vessels visiting the port during the year aggregated 17,379,968 tons, or nearly three

million more than during 1905. The mere number of vessels engaged, especially sailing vessels under the Japanese and native flags, is of little weight, since such are mainly launce-towed craft on the Soochow-Hangchow traffic. Among the foreign flag the British flag shows a decrease of about 100,000 tons, while the Japanese exhibits the remarkable increase of over 500 per cent., having gone up for steamer tonnage from 488,653 in 1905 to 1,860,007. The French flag also shows a notable increase of about double the preceding year's figures, viz., 773,249 steamer tonnage, against 433,500. This is chiefly due to the fact that there has been a new line of three magnificent river steamers bearing the French flag. It is worthy of note, says the Commissioner, that many of these local lines, the French, German and Japanese among others, are in receipt of subsidies from their respective Governments, which enable them to compete under very advantageous conditions with other lines less favourably situated. The large Danish steamers running to Vladivostok are practically Russian owned, and run in connexion with the Trans-Siberian Railway. The transfer of flag will probably be arranged before long, thereby entitling the company to claim a subsidy from the Russian Government as mail carriers. The opium imports amounted to 13,668 piculs as compared with 13,981 in 1906 and 10,285 in 1905, while the value increased from five or six million taels. From the Customs point of view Shanghai is flourishing, and it will be the wish of those in Hongkong, who are interested in the Northern Settlement, that its prosperity may be reflected in the balance-sheets of the numerous companies in which local investors are interested.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 5th June was delivered in London on the 5th inst.

THE following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretary from the Consul-General at Newchwang:—"Quarantine imposed against Hongkong."

MR. D. W. Tratman has been appointed to act as Police Magistrate in the Islands of the New Territories during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. P. F. J. Wodhouse, or until further notice, with effect from the 2nd inst.

A CHINESEMAN, who gave the name of Tong Yik, and who stated that he was a "boy" employed at the Hongkong Club, was arrested in Queen's Road Central last night, for stealing a gold ear-pick from a woman. The woman, Lu So, residing at 17, Gough Street, carried the ear-pick in her hair. Accused was alleged to have gone up behind her, grabbed the pick, and tried to get away, but he was brought up by the crowd. He was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazelard, in the Police Court, this forenoon, on a charge of street stealing. The case was adjourned.

Two junkmen, owners of licensed junks Nos. 5059H and 5024H, came before Mr. F. A. Hazelard, in the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of cruelty to animals. Police Sergeant Blackman, of No. 7 Police Station, who prosecuted, said that on the second instant he went aboard the accused's junks, which were moored alongside the praya wall, at Kennedy Town and saw that there were sixty cows on each junk. Each cow was tied by the nose, the end of the rope being fastened to the bottom of the junk, causing the cattle needless suffering as they were unable to move. The junkmen pleaded ignorance. His Worship fined them \$25 each, which was paid.

RETURNS of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1907, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:

	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, National Bank of China, Limited.	16,338,873	11,000,000
Total.	\$19,527,83	13,000,000

WHEN a number of fitters, who reside at No. 14, Suider Street, Tai-ko-tee, returned home from work last evening they found the place ransacked and property to the value of \$45.90 stolen. Most of the property that was carried away belonged to two men, who lost no time in communicating with Sergeant Sim, at Sam-shui-po Police Station. Meanwhile it became known that the cook employed by the fitters had disappeared. He was traced to a house some distance away, where the stolen property was discovered. At the Police Court, to-day, the cook, Chong Chat, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and he was sentenced by Mr. Hazelard to six weeks' hard labour and six hours in the stocks.

THE 21st half-yearly report of the Japan Flour Milling Company for the period from December to May last, just published, shows the net profit for the period to be ¥120,166, including ¥37,791, surplus brought over from the previous period. Of this sum, ¥41,285 has been paid for a dividend at the rate of 23 per cent. per annum. ¥4,400 has been placed to the reserve. ¥10,000 to the reserve for the depreciation of machinery, plant and buildings. ¥2,300 for bonuses to officials, a surplus of ¥47,879 being carried forward. The authorized capital of the company is ¥1,000,000, of which ¥471,000 is paid up, with a reserve aggregating ¥85,600, while dividends have been issued to the amount of ¥70,000. Of the capital, ¥20,745 is laid out in the premises, machinery and plant

THE price of Dragon Flags has gone up 10 per cent. in Bangkok in view of the decorations in honour of the Chinese. men-of-war visit. There is also a great demand for pyrotechnics, of which a great display is expected to take place.—*Siam Free Press.*

WHILE on board the steamer *Fan Sang* yesterday afternoon inspecting emigrants, Detective Sergeant Grant being suspicious as to the genuineness of one of the coolies called for his passport ticket. The man had none. He was arrested. On the way to the Central Police Station he gave such information to the sergeant which led to the arrest of another man—Wan Ching, a boarding-house runner, residing at 160, Connaught Road Central—on a charge of attempting to ship a man to Singapore without a passport ticket. The emigrant, Tam Tin Kiu, was charged with being on board without permission. They were both arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, to-day. The runner was fined \$75, and the coolie was discharged.

A pig dealer named Ma Kwai and a boarding-house runner, Si To Nam, of 9, Rennecker Street, were convicted at the Police Court, to-day, for being concerned in a kidnapping venture. Detective Sergeant Marison prosecuted. On the 21st June last the two defendants kidnapped three boys—the eldest being twelve years of age—from Canton and brought them to Hongkong. After detaining them for a few days the boys were put on board a vessel bound for Hoi Fung. On arrival at Sa Mun, midway to their destination, the matter became known and the Customs authorities arrested the kidnappers and shipped them back to Hongkong, at the same time notifying the police. Mr. Orme sentenced one of the accused to nine months' imprisonment, and the other to three months. The boys were returned to their parents.

ERUBANT APPLETON, of Yau-ma-tei Police Station, arraigned three Hunghom boiler-makers before Mr. F. A. Hazelard, this morning, at the Police Court, on a charge of stealing a silver watch and a "sit" chain, valued at \$7, from Lau Cheung, a butcher, yesterday. According to the evidence of the complainant it would appear that last evening while on his way home on a bicycle he dropped his watch and chain in Gascoigne Road. One of the defendants picked them up and refused to return them to the butcher, unless something was given to him to buy tea. The butcher gave the man seventy cents, but that was refused. He wanted \$1.00. As the butcher did not look like paying that amount the boiler-maker and his two chums started off with the watch. A policeman brought him back, however. The Court sent the first accused to six weeks' hard labour; the second to three weeks, and the third was discharged.

A JAPANESE contemporary observes that when all the flour mills in Japan are in full working order, large quantities of cotton cloth bags will be required for packing flour and wheat. About 7,000 *koku* of wheat will be required daily, and of this quantity 4,000 *koku* can be supplied in Japan, the remaining 3,000 *koku* being imported from abroad, or about 1,950,000 *koku* a year, representing 10,000,000 in value. Already foreign merchants in Japan are consulting with the flour-mills for contracts for the supply of wheat. Two or three foreign firms are also offering to import cotton bags for flour. The managers of the flour mills, however, have ascertained that bags can be made with advantage of sheetings produced by Japanese weaving and spinning mills. There will be about 19-mills soon in operation, and the total daily output of flour will amount to 25,720 bags. When to this is added the output of the Maushu mill and the Toda mill at Hankow, the total will increase to 30,000 bags, and the total quantity of Japanese sheeting required for bags it is estimated will amount to 365,000 pieces, valued at ¥730,000. This will be a new and profitable market for Japanese sheetings.

At a meeting of the Northwestern Millers' Association in Seattle last month flour prices, both for local sale and for export, were advanced 25 cents per barrel. This makes the basis on patents for the home trade, \$4.75, and on export, \$3.80. The advance on the export, however, is nominal, the agreement being that the rise be 15 cents per barrel except in the case of any individuals who might want to raise the quotations the additional 10 cents. For the present, according to the millers, it will make little difference whether the advance is 15 or 25 cents, as no effort is now making to book any orders. All the Puget Sound mills have orders ahead to carry them up to July 1, at which time there may be a change in the wheat conditions, and in the nature of the competition offered in the Orient. The advance just made put American flour an average of about 50 to 75 cents a barrel higher than the Australian. The Liverpool wheat market is moving up, however, which will have its effect on the Australian flour market. The matter of traffic conditions, as they affect the moving of wheat and flour, came in for some discussion, but no action was taken toward compelling or even requesting the railroads to give a more prompt service, it being the opinion of those present that the railroads were treating the millers as well as they could.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

French (*Tonkin*) 7th inst.
Indian (*Hapsing*) 8th inst.
American (*Doric*) 9th inst.
Indian (*Kamruv*) 13th inst.
Indian (*Kutani*) 18th inst.
The s.s. *Saint Patrick* left Keelung to-day, and is due here on 8th inst., about noon.
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kanagawa Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 5th inst., and is expected here on 8th inst.
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yamato Maru*, Australian Line, left Nagasaki for this port on 5th inst., and is expected here on 9th inst., a.m.
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Luwig*, which left here on 3rd inst., at 9 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on 5th inst., at 7 p.m.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

"KING ALFRED'S" SCORE.

WORLD'S RECORD IN GUNNERY.

BULL'S-EYES FROM THE HEAVY GUNS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 6th June.

11 a.m.

U.S.S. *King Alfred* has made a world's record in gunnery at Wei-hai-wei.

Three six-inch guns in one minute fired off 38 rounds and 37 hits were scored.

Of these, 20 were bull's-eyes. Two nine-inch guns fired off 19 rounds in two minutes and made 19 hits.

Fifteen were bulls-eyes.

KITE-FLYING FATALITY.

PORTUGUESE YOUTH FALLS SIXTY FEET.

A most unfortunate accident, which terminated fatally, occurred in Shelley Street yesterday afternoon, whereby a Portuguese school-boy—Antonio Gomes, seventeen years old—met his death. Antonio lived with his parents at No. 28, Elgin Street. At about 5.25 p.m. yesterday he and a few friends adjourned to the roof of No. 40, Elgin Street—the house of a school-mate—to fly their kites. When the kites were high up, Antonio climbed on the parapet to get a clearer view of another kite which he wanted "to cut." Unexpectedly the other kite took a downward swoop, and, fearing that entanglement would follow, Antonio pulled in with all his might. While so doing he is supposed to have lost his balance; he fell into Shelley Street—a distance of some sixty feet. He was picked up by some friends and hurried to the Government Civil Hospital, where on arrival Dr. Koch pronounced life extinct. His remains were then taken to the mortuary.

WATER POLO.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB VS. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Yesterday afternoon the Corinthian Yacht Club played their first "friendly" match this season against the Royal Engineers, at the R.E. boat camp. The game ended in a win for the former by two goals to nil. The Engineers have improved a great deal, and they can now handle the ball much smarter. The Corinthian Yacht Club goalkeeper did not turn out, and an R.E. man had to defend their goal. The first goal was scored by Wittchell, and after some time Cooke scored the next. A goal was scored by Forbes, which was declared a foul. The following played for the C.Y.C.:—Sapper Holmes, R. C. Wittchell, C. J. Cooke, J. Forbes, E. Humphreys, MacCrae and G. Wittchell.

YOKOHAMA CLAIM FOR CONTRACT MONEY.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Muraoka, the hearing was resumed on the 22nd ult. of the action brought by Mr. B. C. Howard, Chairman of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd., against Mr. Geo. Symes Thomson, representative of Messrs. Dowdell & Co., Ltd., claiming the sum of ¥6,199.09, being a portion of contract money alleged to be due to the firm, together with interest thereon, computed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from October 25th, 1906, until the date of the execution of judgment; reports the *Japan Herald*, and Mr. Masujima for the defendant. Mr. E. R. Thompson, an expert of the Yokohama Dock Co. who was examined as a witness, deposed that the principal business of the defendant company was to act as agents for a steamships. Their function was to transport the business of the steamships arriving in the harbour. It was part of the business to contract on behalf of the owners or capitalists of the steamship for the work to be done to such steamships, in which case the defendant company was presumed to be acting as an agent for the owners or capitalists thereof. Even in cases where request was made through the telephone for certain work to be done to the steamships, the defendant company were presumed to be acting for the owners, etc., of the said steamship. He was giving this evidence from his past experience. He saw the *Errol* and also that work was done to her by the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works. Payment was usually made by the defendant company, but in default of such payment the demand had to be made on the owners or capitalists of the vessel. In the event of the steamship having left the harbour and payment not being made by the defendant company, the demand was of course made to the defendant company. This concluded the evidence. Mr. Masujima contended that the defendant was not acting as the legal representative of the owner of the steamship in this transaction, and it was therefore improper for the plaintiff to demand payment of the defendant. Mr. Idema argued that the contract was signed by the defendant company, which was, therefore, responsible for payment. Judgment was reserved until the 27th ult.

Telegrams.

[Raiuli.]

The Income Tax.

London, 4th July.

During the discussion on the Income Tax, Mr. Asquith, in reply to Mr. Seymour King, said that an important concession would be made, agreeing to pensions, &c. for past services being classed as earned income, thus benefiting the lower rate. The concession also applies to widows and children's pensions.

Sir Harry Maclean Captured by Raisuli.

Sir Harry Maclean has been treacherously captured by Raisuli. Raisuli persuaded Sir Harry Maclean to meet him personally, accompanied by only four men.

The British Legation at Tangier is doing all that is possible to secure the release of Sir Harry Maclean, and the Sultan's representative at Tangier is heartily assisting.

The Legation has received a letter from Sir Harry Maclean stating that he is well, and is being well treated.

Sir Matthew Nathan.

Sir Matthew Nathan dined with the South African Society, a distinguished assemblage.

Sir Godfrey Lagden presided, and gave a tribute to Sir Matthew's brilliant career. He said: "We are all proud of Sir Matthew Nathan following in the footsteps of so eminent and distinguished a Governor as Sir Henry McCallum."

Later.

New Market—Result of the Princess of Wales' Sales.

- 1.—Polymelus.
- 2.—Nulli Secundus.
- 3.—Merry Moment.

There were nine starters.

The Opium Question.

The *Daily News* commenting on the memorial on the opium question signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Dublin and Armagh, and by 70 Bishops, says that Great Britain must be prepared to make a contribution to India, in order to alleviate the dislocation of finances which will be caused by the abolition of the opium traffic, in the same way as Great Britain bore the cost of abolishing slavery.

MOTOR CARS FOR CHINA.

A HINT TO THE ENTERPRISING.

Consul Wilbur T. Gracey, writing from Tsing-tao, states that there appears to be an excellent opportunity for the introduction of automobiles into the colony of Kichow. His report reads: "There are at present only one American and two German machines in this city, but there is no reason why automobiles could not be used here to a large extent. The roads throughout the colony are excellent, being made through solid rock in many places and all well macadamized. They run for a distance of 30 or 40 miles into the surrounding country, and with the gradual slope of the hills, about 15 to 20 degrees, would be excellent for automobiles."

"I believe that a cheap grade of automobiles could be introduced here for general use. They must be made to compete with the carriages which are now in use. Pones can be purchased here for about \$10 to \$50 each, are used in pairs, and can be kept at about \$7 per month for feed and \$7 for a horse. Carriages are often overpriced, costing, however, as much as \$350, \$500 and \$1,000. Small automobiles which are good hill climbers might be introduced if they could be supplied at a low price. Gasoline can be purchased at about 10 cents per gallon, and arrangements could be made for a lower price if there was a call for larger quantities."

"The best way to introduce automobiles would be to ship a small number to some local firm to be sold on commission. It would be difficult to introduce machines here through catalogues. If the automobile manufacturers in the United States will forward copies of their catalogues to this consulate the office will retain one copy and pass the others to parties who may be interested." In quoting prices the machine should be given complete, with lamps and all necessary adjuncts. Some of the German firms quote their goods, not only complete in every detail, but including extra parts which are liable to wear quickly, such as tires, etc. It must be remembered that American machines must compete with low priced German goods. There are a good number of motor cycles in use in this city, and there would undoubtedly be a good sale for cheap machines of this kind. In both automobiles and motor cycles one of the most important points to be considered is that the purchaser is three months distant from the United States, and in the event of the breaking of any part of his machine it will be laid up for several months before he can secure new parts. Simplicity of construction is therefore important. Some local dealer should be well supplied with extra parts."

The new Straits dollar is a great source of confusion and fraud in Delhi. Many labourers refuse to be paid by it. The changers will take it only at a value of seventy cents. Matters will not mend until the Government notifies to the people that the new and old Straits dollar, however written in size, are the same in value. The Government has hitherto failed to do anything of the kind.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

THE VALUE OF CANTON TOKENS.

REDUCTION OF COLONY'S SUPPLY.

The following notification, dated 3rd inst., appears in the *Government Gazette* under the signature of the Colonial Secretary:

Whereas there is an excessive amount of Chinese coins at present in circulation within the Colony, and whereas residents may be deceived as to the value of these coins, it is hereby notified for public information that the proper market value of a nominal dollar's worth of so called subsidiary coins minted at Canton or other places in China is only about 80/100ths of the value of the standard coin of the Colony.

Thus ten of the Chinese ten-cent pieces are worth only about 80 cents of the Mexican dollar.

Residents are therefore warned against accepting these foreign coins at more than the value stated unless they have previously agreed to do so.

The legal limit of tender of Hongkong subsidiary coins is \$5 nominal value in silver and \$1 in copper.

The public is also informed that whereas at present the Hongkong subsidiary coinage is at a discount in the market all such coin received in accordance with law by Government Departments is being retained and not re-issued. It will from time to time be melted down and sold as scrap to reduce the amount, in circulation, of such coinage to that required by the necessities of business in the Colony.

Any person or company doing business in the Colony may, on application to the Colonial Secretary, or Registrar General for Chinese firms, be furnished with copies of this notice for posting up on their premises.

"HONGKONG A WONDERFUL CITY."

"CHINA AND HER PEOPLE."

C. C. Ramsay, member of the house of representatives from King county in the last legislature, was among those who made the round trip on the *Minnesota* which arrived from the Orient yesterday, says the *Seattle Post* of 8th June. In discussing his trip, Mr. Ramsay said:

"We saw the cherry blossom season at its height, and were fortunate in having delightful weather during our stay in Japan, which enabled us to see the beautiful temples, mountains, lakes, canals and her people in all phases—from the highest to the lowest walks of life. "Everything in Japan is utilized, from the smallest sticks of timber to the largest trees; every possible foot of ground is cultivated. The whole country is like a continued park or garden, and the 45,000,000 people who inhabit these islands, less in size than some of our states, are the most polite and contented people on earth. Old Japan has almost given way to the new, and there is no trouble for the English speaking races to get around, as all the railway stations are marked in English. In fact, our language is taught in all the schools."

"To-day, Japan, in addition to building up and adding to her already powerful navy (and I understand she will soon launch the greatest battleship ever built by any nation) has now in course of construction about ten fine merchant marine vessels to add to her already extensive ocean carrying trade. Japan intends to lead in the commerce of the Pacific, and her ambitions are likely to be realized, since our own people and government do absolutely nothing to encourage the carriage of goods in American bottoms. The Japanese are proud of their great industries, and it seemed to me that our own great America could learn much from this little giant of the East."

"We should discourage this everlasting abuse of our enterprising men. The demagogue and the agitator who are ever stingily trying to poison the public mind and to cause as much hostile legislation to be enacted as possible against everything requiring large capital should be completely ignored. We should encourage in every way our captains of industry, whether at home or abroad, and all pull together to further increase our own great prosperity at home and our prestige abroad, and especially in this true of our Pacific Coast states."

"China, with her 400,000,000 people, was a surprise, and right here let me say that every one who can possibly do so should read 'China and Her People,' by that great American patriot, Charles Denby, for thirteen years our minister to Peking. It gives a clear understanding of the many strange customs of the people, and throws much light on the causes leading up to out-breaks against the foreigner."

"Shanghai, Canton, Macao and Hongkong are wonderful cities. Canton with its narrow, six-foot streets lined with glittering mercantile signs and filled with its dense population was as novel as the great river front where thousands upon thousands live on the water. I am informed by reliable persons that our flour mills have all the orders they can fill for months to come and the boycott is about over."

"Japan placed orders recently for more than 120,000,000 yards worth of our goods. Commercially the United States has all the great nations against her. That being true, should we not do all in our power to cultivate closer trade relations with the Orient? We could not permit, and they do not expect, the labouring classes to come in and put down the price of labour so our own people could not compete, but they do expect us to treat with greater consideration their merchants, scholars, business men and gentlemen who come to our shores. In both China and Japan we were well treated, and if there is any feeling against Americans it was nowhere manifest in any of the cities and towns visited by us."

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

VICEROY SHUM.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th July. There are many conflicting reports concerning Viceroy Shum. One states that the C. M. S. N. Company's head office at Shanghai has twice wired to its Canton agent to at once despatch the v.s. *Kianglo* to Shanghai to convey H.E. Shum to the South. But a telegram has just been received from Shanghai stating that, yesterday morning, H.E. Shum left for Hongchow for medical treatment. Another Shanghai telegram states that H.E. Shum will stay for another month at the Northern port to avoid the heat of the South.

KWANGSI RICE.

H.E. Viceroy Shum, upon receipt of a telegram from the Canton principal rice disposal office requesting him to instruct the Kwangsi Governor to remove the prohibition on exportation of rice, has given telegraphic instructions to the Kwangsi Governor to do so, and H.E. has sent a telegram to Canton to that effect.

CORRUPT SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL.

Yesterday the new Provincial Judge, Kuang Sum-ian, sent one of his subordinates to the Nankai Magistrate for punishment. The offender is said to have squandered an admission fee from a certain gentleman who was going to call on the Judge.

CLOSING OPIUM DENNS.

In accordance with the instructions from the Tartar General and the two Lieutenant Tartar Generals, all the opium dens in the Bannerman portion of the City were totally closed on the 2nd ultimo. The old opium establishments have all been turned into tea shops and other businesses. So far the Tartar General's orders have been very strictly enforced and obeyed.

THE LIMCHOW DISTURBANCE.

Yesterday a telegram was received from the official of Limchow stating that the rebels there are still very active and requesting more reinforcement of troops.

PROVINCIAL JUDGESHIP.

At forenoon yesterday the newly appointed Provincial Judge, Kuang Sum-ian, took over temporary charge of office from the ex-Provincial Judge, Chu Show-yung, who will probably leave Canton for his new post at Anhui at the beginning of the sixth moon.

BANGKOK CHINESE AND THE NAVAL VISIT.

Bangkok Chinese are enthusiastic over the visit of the Chinese cruiser to Siamese waters, and this feeling of general exultation is all the more natural as it is the first time that the "Flower Land" has been represented in the harbour of Bangkok by modern men-of-war.

The object of the visit, as far as we understand, has no political significance, but simply a "look-see" which no doubt will prove mutually agreeable to all concerned.

The visitors will find Siam and her people not only interesting and progressive, but most hospitable. In Bangkok, the capital, they will find an industrious and prosperous up-to-date population, in which the Chinese community figure most conspicuously as far as trade and commerce are concerned. That the Chinese have taken a very creditable share in the development of trade and industry of Siam is a fact already well known. Not only do they figure largely as merchants, but in the arts and crafts as well. As masons and carpenters they have taken a very large share in the work of building modern Bangkok. In the construction of our new streets, and Bangkok's most striking works of architecture Chinese bone and muscle have taken a very active part. In the cultivation of the soil they have been equally successful. In fact, it is the Chinese farmer that supplies Bangkok market with the principal commodities of food in the way of vegetables, fruits, fowls, eggs, fish, pork and other necessities. Their thrift, energy and perseverance know no bounds, and for this reason they generally succeed in every phase of life. Bangkok boasts of a very wealthy and influential community of commercial Chinese. Among these we have many philanthropists who have done much by their generosity and beneficence in maintaining charitable institutions of which we have many.

It is with some reason, therefore, the Chinese of Bangkok may indulge in a gala holiday on the occasion of this distinguished visit which is bound to prove one for mutual congratulation and festive cheer in good old Chinese fashion. We understand that a meeting of the heads of leading local Chinese establishments has already been held with regard to the framing of the festive programme during the stay of the distinguished visitors.—*Siam Press*.

THE WRATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 5th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over N. China owing to the depression which appears to be slowly moving Eastward over Shanghai.

Pressure is over 0.1 inch in defect of the normal in Shanghai, while it is high over the N. part of the China Sea and above the average by 0.1 inch on the S. coast of China.

Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and light monsoon and variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

The Japanese returns are lacking this morning. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inch.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S. winds, moderate to light; fair.
2.—Formosa Channel, S. to S. W. winds, fresh.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

U.S. NAVAL GUNNERY.

HIGH PRAISE FOR PACIFIC FLEET.

A Washington despatch of 7th ult., says:—Splendid progress in target shooting with the big guns of the navy is recorded in the general order promulgated to-day by Secretary Metcalf giving the standing of the respective fleets, squadrons, divisions and vessels for the annual record target practice of 1907. The Atlantic fleet, which is the winner, scored 59.36 per cent. against 59.24 per cent. for the Pacific fleet, a remarkably close contest. Last year the Pacific squadron (not the fleet) had the smallest final merit, while this year it is higher than all the other squadrons.

The Second Squadron, Pacific fleet, commanded by Admiral Swinburne, which corresponds to the former Pacific squadron, has won all that it could win; that is, the cruiser, gunboat and torpedo-boat trophies, there being no ships of the battleship class in that fleet. All vessels of the Second Squadron, Pacific fleet, are star ships except the *Paul Jones*. A star ship is one whose final merits are at least 85 per cent. of the trophy winners of her class. The final merit of Admiral Swinburne's squadron is 20 per cent. higher than the next highest squadron.

The vessels of this squadron were the *Boston*, *Chicago*, *Charleston*, *Yorckton*, *Princeton*, *Dixie* and *Paul Jones*. The total score of this squadron was 74.86, and the *Boston* won the trophy with 79.97 per cent.

Last year there were three star ships, while this year there are ten. Last year the final merit of all ships was 64 per cent. of the highest final merit, and this year it is 71 per cent., showing a notable increase in the general efficiency of the shooting.

In the squadrons, after the Second Pacific came the Second Atlantic: *Illinois*, *Kearny*, *Kentucky*, *Alabama*, *Tadema*, *Iowa* and *Ohio*—with 62.45 per cent., and next in order come the First Pacific, with 55.55; the Third Atlantic, with 55.55; the Fourth Atlantic, with 55.55; the First Atlantic, with 55.09, and the Third Pacific, with 40.65.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 5th inst.:—A fair investment business has been done during the week, and rates generally have been well maintained.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are nominally quoted at \$68 ex new issue, and \$224 for the new issue, after sales of the latter at \$224. A sale has also been effected at \$875 cum. new issue. The London rate has further advanced to £79, ex new issue, and £59 for the new shares.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are firm at 327, after sales at the rate. North China are quiet at 75. Small sales have been put through at 72 and 75. Unions have buyers at \$90, and Yangtsen are inquired for at \$175.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$87. Hongkong Fires are still on offer at \$125, without finding buyers.

Shipping.—There are inquiries for China and Manila at \$15. Douglases are steady at \$14. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been dealt in at \$30 and \$29. Shell Transports are quiet at 45/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars are wanted at \$100. There is no change in report in Peraks, Sugars and Jutons.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have slightly weakened and are offering in the North at 115. 90. Raubs can be placed at \$6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quoted at \$83. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have not fluctuated, and remain unchanged at \$105. There are further buyers of Shanghai Docks at 76, in the North. Hongkong Wharves have improved to 222, but there are sellers at the rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$118, and Hongkong Lands are offering at \$105. Humphreys Estates are steady at \$175. There are buyers of Kowloon Lands at \$17. Shanghai Lands have risen to 174, and buyers prevail. West Points are quoted at \$50.

Cotton Mills.—Kwos have been fixed at the improved rate of 64. Other Cotton Mills remain unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Sales of China Boracis have been put through at \$9. China Providents can be secured at \$9. Dairy Farms are in demand at \$15. Cements are obtainable at \$16. Hongkong Ropes have improved to \$21, and there are inquiries at the rate. Peak Tramways have been dealt in at \$10.75 and \$16.5 for the old and new shares respectively. Langkats remain unaltered at 29, with buyers. Watsons have changed hands to a fair extent at \$11. There are buyers of Sumatras in the North at the improved rate of 110.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
Do. demand 4/1 1/2
Do. 4 months sight 2/1 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 2/7 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 53
Germany—Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
India T.T. 16 1/2
Do. demand 16 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 72 1/2
Singapore T.T. 71 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 107
Do. demand 134

4 months sight 1/1 1/2
5 months sight 1/1 1/2
30 days sight San Francisco & New York 54 1/2
1 month sight do 54 1/2
30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne 53 1/2
1 month sight France 2/8 1/2
6 months sight 2/8 1/2
Bar Silver 21
Bank of England rate 21
Bank of France 21
Sovereigns 21

To-day's Advertisements.

THE PEAK CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF WORKSHIPPERS at the PEAK CHURCH will be held in the Vestry of St. John's Cathedral on WEDNESDAY, July 10th, at 3.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:—

1. To Pass the Accounts.
2. To Adopt the Report.
3. To Elect a Committee.

F. T. JOHNSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. [642]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from G. H. PORTS, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY,

the 15th July, 1907, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at "Clovelly," Peak Road,

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

UPHOLSTERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, JAPANESE EMBROIDERED SCREENS, LACQUERED TABLES, KN. GRAVINGS, LACE CURTAINS, STANDARD LAMPS, TIENTSIN CARPETS and RUGS, &c., &c.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CARVED SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRROR, DINNER WAGON, WRITING DESKS, INLAID PANELS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE and SINGLE BEDSTEPS, WARDROBES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED MIRRORS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, Specially made LINEN PRESS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, BOOKCASE with DESK, MEDICINE CABINET, &c., &c.

BATHROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES.

ALSO

A FINE SELECTION OF CANTON BLACKWOODWARE, Comprising:—

CABINETS, TABLES, JARDINIERS and STOOLS, &c., &c.

AND

One COTTAGE PIANO, by Collard & Collard;

AND

A Large Quantity of PALMS and other PLANTS, in pots and pots.

TERMS:—As customary.

On view from Saturday, the 13th July, 1907.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. [643]

THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

SEARCH BY DR. SAKATANI.

Dr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, was the principal speaker at a regular meeting on 23rd ult. of the Economic Society of Tokyo. The Minister dealt with the financial and economic conditions prevailing during the present half-year. He said that the foreign trade of the Empire, which had made marked progress last year continued to increase. The trade for the present half-year so far showed an increase of ¥60,000,000 on the figures for the corresponding period of last year. The total value of the trade for the year, he believed, might reach between ¥500,000,000 and ¥1,000,000,000. He was sure that the extension of financial organization and the industrial system in general would occupy the public mind. Of the agricultural industries, the result of sericulture this year was exceptionally successful, and the crops of wheat and barley also promised to be a success. The rainy season so far had been ideal, and nothing more desirable could be wished for replanting the rice. All the half-yearly accounts of banks and companies, which were published or are to be published, showed a satisfactory working. Briefly, added the Minister, it could be said that the economic circles of Japan in general this year showed a healthy growth. A deplorable experience had, however, been seen during the period, that was the collapse of the share market. Towards the end of January last, the share market had gone up to an abnormal point, but a reaction set in and the market began to come down, until in the middle of last month it reached its climax. This greatly alarmed the public, resulting in runs on several banks. Now the crisis was over, and a period was now entered upon to watch the progress of events.

Turning to works in Manchuria and Korea, the Minister went on to say that the Seoul-Wiju railway and other machinery of communications in the interior were rapidly becoming improved. In the case of the South Manchuria Railway preparations were fully completed for its improvement. The commercial and economic sphere of influence of Japan in Manchuria and Korea was rapidly becoming extended as facilities of communications were improved. The Shimonoseki Straits, which formed the channel of communication between Japan, Manchuria and Korea, proved too narrow, the improvement of the channel became necessary, and the necessary works with this end in view were not allowed to be delayed. It became also necessary to establish a good hotel and make other accommodation at Tsouru, an important point of communication with Vladivostok. Such works might be carried out with assistance from national or local taxes or by private undertaking. All these matters went towards substantiating the economic development of Japan, and at the same time gave the brightest prospects for the future. Moreover, the financial condition of the Government was so favourable that the bonds which were intended to be issued this year were not required. In addition to these favourable factors, a Franco-Japanese agreement had been signed, which would greatly assist the introduction of cheap French money, to the great advantage of Japan.

Intimations

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

TALKING

MACHINES

AND

RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT

MUSIC.

Comic Opera Scores

and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [52]

SEASONABLE WINES.

HOCKS & MOSELLES

(SOLE AGENTS FOR LANGENBACH & SOHN, WORMS-ON-RHINE).

	Doz. Bottles.	Doz. Bottles.
Sparkling Moselle	12.00	12.00
" Hock	28.00	28.00
Langenheimer	14.00	14.00
Grancher	14.00	14.00
Niersteiner	15.00	17.00
Hochheimer	20.00	22.00
Liebfraumilch	24.00	26.00
California Riesling	6.50	7.50
Do. Hock	6.50	7.50

CLARETS.

	Doz. Bottles.	Doz. Bottles.
Vin Ordinaire	4.50	5.50
Cotes	5.00	6.00
Medoc	5.50	6.50
St. Emilion	6.50	7.50
Margaux	7.00	8.00
St. Julien	8.00	9.00
St. Estephe	10.00	11.00
Cos. St. Michel	12.50	13.50
Ch. Leoville	13.00	14.00
Ch. Larose	13.00	14.00

Price List on application.

H. PRIOR & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [54]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Connected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT RATES ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Do.	80,000 40,000	\$125 \$125	\$125 \$125	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	{ £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/31 = \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906 }	4 1/2 %	\$1.85 ex n. issue \$522 new issue Lobdon £70 ex new issue Lobdon £59 n. issue flat call
National Bank of China, Limited.	99,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$302,000 }	\$71,273	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,075,000 \$200,000 }	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £110,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11.16 per tact. }	6 %	Tls. 75
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$70,000 \$450,407 £11,137.15/- \$8,7628 \$8,000 \$136,287 \$155,000 \$1,000,000 }	1,460 4 0	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 130 for 1906 }	5 1/2 %	\$760 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$8,000 \$136,287 \$155,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$461,407	\$1 for year ending 31.12.05	7 %	\$175 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$370,449 \$7,616 }	\$62,380	\$2 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	187 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$370,449 \$7,616 }	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$325 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$264,928 }	\$561	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	Nil	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$50,000 \$144,386 \$120,000 \$280,938 }	120,170	\$1 for and half-year making \$2.00 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$29 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam-Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £3,000 £3,372 }	£2,453	10/- @ ex. 2/1 5/16 = \$1.69 1905	...	\$59
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,372 £200,000 }	Tls. 1,337	{ Final of Tls. 34 making Tls. 54 (Pref.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 54 (ord.) for '06 1/- (Coupon No. 7) for 1906 }	11 1/2 % 10 1/2 %	Tls. 46 sales Tls. 50 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ £5,167.14/- \$65,000 }	85,355.6 0	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907 \$0.50 }	4 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	\$25 \$15
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,300 Tls. 39,000 }	\$137	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,300 Tls. 39,000 }	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,300 Tls. 39,000 }	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$450,000 }	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$450,000 }	none	\$3 for 1907	...	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 \$450,000 }	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 £25,011 }	£12,516	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 1590 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ G \$10 none }	G \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	...	G \$5
Paub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 £25,011 }	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$6 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$64,124 \$10,000 }	\$20,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 %	\$127 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$23,152 \$30,000 }	\$3,047	Final of \$24 making \$5 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$80
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$49,300 }	\$400,933	\$6 for and half-year making \$12 for 1906	11 1/2 %	\$105 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 19,100 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 19,100 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 23,117	{ Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year ending 31.12.06 ex old capital }	8 1/2 %	Tls. 212 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 19,100 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 12,936	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 212
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$30,000 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$30,000 \$30,000 }	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 %	\$28 1/2
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 }	19,178	\$1.80 for 1906	12 %	\$15
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$26,075 }	1371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$118
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$25,000 }	\$56,218	Final div. of \$34 making \$7 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$104
Hôtel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 29,783 }	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 % = 10 % for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 13
Hôtel Métropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 none }	\$4,999	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2 %	\$80
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$50,000 }	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$101
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 none }	\$1,089	\$24 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$37 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 61,978	{ Final div. of Tls. 3 & bonus Tls. 1 1/2 (old sh.) & div. of 75 cts. & bonus of 75 cts. (new sh.) for '06 Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906 }	7 1/2 % 8 1/2 %	Tls. 1.4 buyers \$10
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 none }	\$1,519	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$10
COTTON MILLS.								
Anglo-Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 }	Tls. 64,886	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 64 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$110,000 }	\$21,660	\$14 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 %	\$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 25,257 }	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	12 %	Tls. 50
Laow-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 25,257 }	Tls. 31,479	Tls. 8 for 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 82 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 25,257 Tls. 50,163 }	Tls. 50,163	Tls. 50 for 1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 330
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$814 }	\$906	\$7 for 1906	8 %	187 buyers
Bell's Asbestos & Glass Agency, Limited	1,604	12/6	2/6	{ 12/6 \$0.00 }	\$256	1/3 per share for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$0.00 }	\$0.00	\$3 for 1906	...	\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$12,000 none }	Nil	\$1 for 1906	...	19 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 189	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	15 1/2 %	Tls. 84 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$10,000 }	\$10,000	60 cents for year ended 24.2.06	...	\$64
Do. (spec. at share)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$10,000 }	\$10,000	80 cents for 1906	9 %	\$9 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$10,000 }	\$10,000	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$24	\$6	{ \$25,000 \$11,000 }	\$11,000	Final of \$14 making \$2.00 for 1906	12 1/2 %	\$16 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$180,000 }	\$180,000	\$24 for year ending 28.2.07	11 %	\$21 buyers
Hill & Hoile, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$21,000 \$15,000 }	\$15,000	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$60,000 \$105,000 }	\$105,000	Final of \$18 making \$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06	9 1/2 %	\$24 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$5,000 \$165,000 }	\$165,000	\$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06	9 %	Tls. 292 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 Tls. 547,500 }	Tls. 547,500	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	10 %	Tls. 292 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch en Landbouwen- ge in Tongkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Gs. 100,000 Tls. 547,500 }	Tls. 10,374	\$1 per sh. or period of 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	...	S. c. sa. and b. \$1.05 sales 35 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000 none }	\$2,655	None	...	Tls. 107 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 none }	\$2,655	Final of Tls. 34 and bonus of Tls. 14 for year ending 31.12.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	75,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$75,500 Tls. 547,500 }	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 4 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,323 }	Tls. 67,323	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	9 %	Tls. 110 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 67,323 }	Tls. 67,323	Interim div. of 5/- for 4-year 1906	...	Tls. 325
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 450,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 8,000	Interim div. of 5/- for 4-year 1906	...	Tls. 295
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 50,000	None	...	\$7 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£40	£20	{ £40,000 £20,000 }	£20,000	Interim of 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
South China Moulding Post, Limited	7,200	£40	£20	{ £40,000 £20,000 }	£20,000	Interim of 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$20,000 \$5,000 }	\$5,000	First year.	...	\$12 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 4,000	70 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$9.00 on 100 Founders for year ending 31.12.06	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 \$25,000 }	\$25,000	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$25,000 }	\$25,000	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	\$8
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$25,000 }	\$25,000	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	\$8
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$15,000 \$25,000 }	\$25,000	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	\$8

*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Halls.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHINA."

Captain E. Street, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th
July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for
the above Ports, in connection with the Com-
pany's S.S. *Moolan*, 6,500 tons, from Colombo,
Panama, accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement),
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S.
China, due in London on 18th August, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

The S.S. "SYDNEY"

Captain, Barillon, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 9th July,
at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports and for Australia with
prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS*.....23rd July.

S.S. *TONKIN*.....6th August.

S.S. *SALAZIE*.....20th August.

S.S. *POLYNESIEN*.....3rd Sept.

S.S. *TOURANE*.....17th Sept.